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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 178. TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EXCITEMENT AT BREST IS HIGH.

### No Clew Obtainable as to Where Dreyfus Is or at What Point He Will Be Landed.

### SMALL SOCIALIST RIOTS.

### New French Cabinet Meets the Assembly and Is Given Vote of Confidence by Both Branches.

### VICTORY FOR LOUBET.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Brest, June 26.—Brest has been in an excited state all evening owing to the postponement of the grand socialistic meeting organized by Citoyen Broussouloux of Paris, who has come to Brest to propagate his doctrines. Broussouloux was the speaker of the evening.

His address commenced: "Up with you, people of Brest. Will you permit this supreme shame of humanity in the condemnation of an innocent man?

"Will you allow clericalism and militarism to suppress the small amount of liberty we have acquired by four revolutions? Will you allow a coup d'état? No!"

**Police Stop the Meeting.**

When the police got wind of the address they closed the hall and placed guardians around it. The Socialists dispersed and devoted the rest of the evening to small riots, singing revolutionary songs, doing harm to the cause they want to defend, and more likely stirred the enmity of the military, whose patience has been severely tried.

**Annoyed by Journalists.**

Here in Brest the journalists only seem to aggravate the officers.

"What can they want? They cannot get at him," said a comamnder testily tonight.

"At least they will be able to say they have seen a colonial," replied a prominent Colonel humorously.

**Strain Grows Dangerous.**

With Dreyfus in French waters the delay in landing him is a great mistake. The strain and tension of waiting are growing strong enough to become dangerous. As this message is being written riots are growing more serious in the streets and deafening songs fill the air, sung by hundreds of men under the windows.

The inhabitants of Brest blame the Parisian Socialists for stirring up trouble. Cries of "Vive Loubet!" are distinctly heard above the din.

**Rejoice at Loubet's Victory.**

The success of the new ministry is the cause of great rejoicing here, and shouts for Loubet are growing louder. The crowds are acclaiming his name, and it now looks as if we were in for such a night as that in Paris on Marchand's arrival.

**Cruiser Tage Returns.**

The Tage has returned from its cruise out to reconnoiter for the Sfax. The officials are as silent as the grave. Admiral Barara says no one shall know the hour of Dreyfus' landing nor any other details. The strictest secrecy is maintained.

**Speculate on Landing.**

Among men in official positions it is rather expected that Dreyfus may be landed tonight, but just when, where, and how, is a mystery.

**Mme. Dreyfus' Brother Arrives.**

Young Hadamar, Mme. Dreyfus' brother, has arrived in Brest. This is taken as a significant fact, as he has come to meet his brother-in-law.

**Wholesale Arrests Made.**

Later the Sous Prefect appeared in the streets of Brest with a force of police agents and caused the principal disturbers, among them some Anarchists, to be arrested.

The rioters broke some tables belonging to a café.

Two chaplains of marine were menaced.

**Goes in Search of Sfax.**

Upon learning the Sfax was in French waters I determined to find out where and to get a glimpse of Dreyfus. At 9 o'clock this morning I went to the quay and persuaded some fishermen going out to sea to let me accompany them in their sailboat.

**No Sight of Vessel.**

We spent all day in cruising, but saw no sign of the Sfax, although positive it was not far off. The fishermen brought me ashore late tonight just in time for the outbreak of the disturbers at Brest.

**Cabinet's First Appearance.**

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A CHICAGO TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, June 26.—The new Cabinet faced Parliament today for the first time.

Before the sitting there were numerous quarrels among the Socialists and members of the Center, who wanted to know if the new Ministers were to be supported or not. Because one member, General Gallifet, in 1871 crushed communist insurgents with ferocity, and in the same Cabinet, another member, M. Millerand, is Socialist, this alliance appeared to every politician to be a mere humbug.

**Purpose of Ministry Defined.**

But the following sentence read by the President of the Council this afternoon is an explanation of the situation: "And when the goal to be reached is well defined, though the means of reaching it may change with the political methods of different schools, concord is easy, and contradictions disappear before the one duty to be fulfilled."

**Accord Not Easy.**

However, accord was not so easy to obtain in the Chamber of Deputies, for the Cabinet had to make a furious struggle.

At 2 o'clock both tribunes were crowded, and in the Place Concord many police agents

(Continued on second page.)

## CONTINUE SAMOA DISCUSSION.

### German Press Clamoring for Removal of Justice Chambers—War on Socialist Democrats.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 26.—The German campaign for the recall of Chief Justice Chambers from Samoa is continued. The National Zeitung, the National Liberal organ, says the old occasions for dissension will continue under the new government system, as the change of name from King to chieftain will not alter the facts. It rejects the London Times' correspondent's theory that the confirmation of the Chambers decision negatives the German claims for damages on account of the bombardment and says: "This silly shooting was not the consequence of the Chambers decision, but of the overthrow of the provisional government after the three Consuls had agreed to maintain a status quo."

The Chambers decision having proved impossible to execute, and as former Justice Coderstrom had to leave his post on account of Germany complaining of his decision in tariff matters, the other treaty powers should, it is asserted, consent to Chambers' recall, because all others concerned in the conflict left Samoa some time ago.

**Ultimatum Against Socialists.**

Mayor Schulz of the Village of Nahmitz has been deposed because he rented a room to a Social Democratic agitator, and the courts have confirmed the sentence of deposition.

It is now learned that railway officials and operatives in the Dantzig railway district have been warned that the doctrine of the Schulz decision obligates all the State officials to oppose the Social Democracy both actively and passively. Not only may officials offend the state by disseminating socialistic doctrines, but they must not neglect any opportunity to block Social Democratic plans, and failure to vote against Social Democrats will be punished whenever discovered.

**Lowering Official Status.**

The Freisinnige Zeitung regards such measures as calculated to embitter all officials by depriving them of the usual rights of citizens. The limitations of officials' rights to petition to the Landtag and to secure the support of the press in controversies with their superiors or others are declared only steps in the process of reducing officials to a legal position below that of other citizens.

**Semi-Official Comment.**

A semi-official news letter here has a significant article on the virtual defeat of the strike bill. It says: "If Social Democratic intimidation and strike excesses cannot be prevented in one way they must be in some other way. The evil must be checked at its source.

"The agitation is supported not alone by the Social Democratic party leaders and writers but by the pulpit and the university.

"Socialism and the present excesses grow logically out of the sentimental social policy based on the notion that there is but one class in whose interest legislation should be enacted. Graver offenses endangering the State's existence will follow if educators are allowed to continue misusing their university positions to preach revolutionary doctrines. The social demagogy would soon awaken if it was unsupported by the so-called social science.

"If the state is unwilling to punish the deceived workingmen it must at least cease supporting their clerical and professorial seducers."

**Approved by Baron Stumm.**

The article is quoted with approval by the Post, owned by the iron king, Baron Stumm, who is influential at court and is believed to have had a hand in formulating the strike bill.

**Recalls Umsturz Bill.**

The ideas presented hint at a renewal of the attempt to pass the so-called Umsturz bill, the last anti-Socialist predecessor of the strike bill. The Umsturz bill was directed partially against the university freedom of speech.

**Aimed at Professor Wagner.**

Among the professors alluded to is Adolf Wagner, a leading political economist of Germany.

**Pressure Behind Strike Measure.**

That it required pressure from above to overcome the reluctance of the ministry to bring in the strike bill is now practically admitted. Kreuz Zeitung, a Conservative organ, though stanchly supporting the bill, says it was inopportune and that if the ministry had consulted the party leaders instead of making a leap in the dark it would presumably have had courage enough to tell the Kaiser the bill could not pass now.

**Iron Cross for Count Wedel.**

Count Wedel, military Governor of Berlin, who has been selected for Ambassador at Rome, has received the Hohenzollern house order of the Iron Cross.

**Reward for Peace Work.**

It is semi-officially stated that Von Bülow's honor is mainly a reward for his efforts in the interest of peace and better relations with Russia, England, and America.

**Service on Royal Yacht.**

The Kaiser held religious services on board the yacht Hohenzollern Sunday morning.

**Release of Baron Hammerstein.**

Baron Hammerstein, the former leader of the Conservative party and editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, whose conviction for financial irregularities two years ago caused an immense political scandal, left prison today, having served his full term.

**Gossip of Peace Conference.**

A Vienna correspondent says he has learned that Austria will vote with Germany in support of the Russian arbitration proposal and against the English plan unless a compromise is adopted. The Foreign office here is known to be feeling the pulse of other governments regarding the proposal to abandon the obligatory clause of the English plan and to agree on some scheme for a skeleton of a permanent court.

**Funeral of Mrs. Uhl.**

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, June 26.—The body of Mrs. Uhl has been laid temporarily to rest at the Dorotheenstadt Cemetery until a suitable vault can be built at Stapleton.

Mrs. Richtel, mother of Mrs. Uhl, leaves on Tuesday on the Lahn for America. At the funeral the members of the court aristocracy were present, also Mr. Jackson, the Charge d'Affaires at the American Embassy. Wreaths were sent by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Count and Countess of Schoenborn, Count Szogyeny, the Austrian Ambassador, and many others. The Rev. Dr. Vogel read the sermon

## VOTE TO DISMISS LANE.

### EX-SUPERINTENDENT'S 40 YEARS IN SCHOOLS CUT OFF SHARPLY.

### Committeemen Pass Resolutions for His Discharge Without Debate and the Mayor Commends the Action—Trustee Gross Likely to Lead a Fight in His Behalf in the Board Meeting Tomorrow—Katzenberger Is Also Out.

*Recommended for dismissal—*
*ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT A. G. LANE*
*Resignation accepted—*
*SUPERVISER OF MUSIC G. KATZENBERGER*
*To succeed Ella E. Young—*
*M. ELIZABETH FARSON.*
*Reappointment recommended—*
*ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS E. C. DELANO, A. R. SABIN, LESLIE LEWIS, JAMES HANNAN, A. F. NIGHTINGALE, ALFRED KIRK, and W. W SPEER.*
*In addition, all the school principals were recommended for reappointment, as were all the grade teachers, excepting the forty-nine on Superintendent Andrews' incompetent list. Most of these will go on the pension list.*

The foregoing is a summary of the action of the Committee on School Management of the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday. The report will come before the meeting of the board tomorrow evening for confirmation. The sensational feature of the report is the proposed dismissal of Assistant Superintendent and former Superintendent Lane, and it is possible a fight will be made at the board meeting to secure his reappointment. Trustee H. H. Gross said last evening that he would attempt to secure such a result. The removal of Mr. Lane is directly charged to the action of the Mayor, and this Mr. Harrison does not in terms deny, although claiming that he never asked any member of the board to vote for the dismissal.

Superintendent Andrews in his report to the committee recommended the retention of Mr. Lane and the dismissal of Assistant Superintendent Sabin, but the committee reversed the thing and voted to dismiss Mr. Lane and retain Mr. Sabin.

**Mayor Criticises Mr. Lane.**

When the Mayor was told last evening that this action was attributed to the "swinging of his ax," Mr. Harrison replied:

"It was not my ax but Mr. Lane's acts which resulted in his dismissal. He has been a disturbing element in the schools for some time and it was necessary he should go. When a man is reduced from control to a minor position it is but natural he should embarrass the new head, and if my advice had been taken a year ago he would not have been retained. Some of the members thought differently, however, and I acquiesced. I would have done the same this time had they insisted, but they did not.

"I never asked a single member of the board to vote against Mr. Lane this time, but I have said in the hearing of some of them I thought it would be bad policy to retain him."

**Must Leave His Lifetime Home.**

Mr. Lane was much affected by the decision of the committee in favor of his retirement. "I feel," he said, "that it is the end of my life in the Chicago public schools. I have spent my life in the work, giving up excellent prospects and hurting myself financially. Now, in the prime of my life, I am debarred from further work in my native city. I must go away from my lifetime home if I am to continue the practice of my profession."

There was no discussion over the retirement of Mr. Lane in the committee. His friends recognized the fact that the committee was strongly against him and that a contest would be useless. So when Superintendent Andrews' list was read the only motion made was that Mr. Lane's name be dropped and Mr. Sabin's inserted, and it was done without debate. No one was recommended in Mr. Lane's place.

E. E. Boyer, assistant to Superintendent Andrews, was not recommended for reappointment, but at the same time was not dismissed. After the meeting Dr. Andrews said Mr. Boyer would be reappointed.

**Miss Farson Wins Easily.**

There was something of a discussion in the committee over the recommendation of a successor to Mrs. Ella F. Young. The candidates were M. Elizabeth Farson, Ella C. Sullivan, Lizzie Johnson, Elizabeth Burdick, and Therese McGuire. The first ballot, however, showed Miss Farson had a majority, and her election was made unanimous. Miss Farson is a sister of John Farson of the banking firm of Farson, Leach & Co., and is the present principal of the Brown School. Before she went to that school, in 1888, she was principal of the Lincoln School, and before that she was assistant principal of the Brown. She is a graduate of the State Normal School and of the normal school at Lebanon, O.

The resignation of Supervisor of Music Katzenberger, mention of which was made in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, went to the Committee on Music, and was neither accepted nor refused. His reelection was not recommended, however, and instead it was decided to nominate Mrs. Katzenberger, now a teacher of music in Dr. Ziegfeld's College of Music, as a reserve teacher of music at $1,400 a year.

**As to Colonel Parker's Successor.**

The Committee on Normal School failed to recommend a successor to Colonel Parker, although it is generally supposed William Giffin, assistant superintendent, will be promoted. Trustee Sherwood presented to the committee a long petition in Mr. Giffin's favor. The committee recommended that the course in this school be made two years instead of one. Trustees Sherwood and Gallagher protested, and will file a minority report.

Miss Goggin, President of the Chicago Teachers' federation, waited on the Committee on School Management with a request that none of the teachers in Superintendent Andrews' "suspect list" be dropped without receiving notice, as required by rule 55 of the board, but seeing no prospect of being admitted she and her companions went away after a long wait.

The Committee on Drawing recommended the report of Superintendent Andrews to reorganize the department and reduce salaries an average of $200 a year for six teachers. Miss Ellen Alexander, supervisor of kindergarten work, announced her intention of resigning early during the school year.

**Club Women's Requests.**

The club women of Chicago at the Palmer House during the afternoon, after a debate participated in by Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Henrotin, Mrs. Flower, and Mrs. Blackwelder, addressed a letter to the Mayor and the public, in which they asked that appointments to the Board of Education be made public two weeks before presentation to the Council, that the reductions in teachers' salaries begin with the highest, that the same normal school preparation be required of men as of women, that truant schools be established, and that appointments be made by merit and not on account of sex.

**Wulff to Be a Member.**

It was stated yesterday as settled that John F. Wulff would be one of the new members of the Board of Education. Others are yet in doubt.

## PETTIGREW'S ALLEGED TRICK.

### South Dakota Senator Charged with Circulating a Spurious Letter on Philippines Situation.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 26.—[Special.]—An interesting event in South Dakota political circles is the exposure of a "fake" letter given out by Senator Pettigrew in support of his utterances in reference to the difficulty in the Philippines.

The letter purported to have been written by an officer of the First Regiment, South Dakota Volunteers, whose name was withheld through fear that the fictitious writer would be court-martialed and dishonorably discharged from the service.

The letter reflected on practically every feature of the conduct of the war in the Philippines, hinted at an investigation and dreadful exposures, claimed that sick volunteers were compelled to leave the hospitals and take their places on the firing line, and, in fact, described the conditions in the American ranks as being little better than those in the convict camps of Siberia.

The point in the letter which led to its being exposed as spurious was the fact that it was dated Manila, April 9, and described the fighting which resulted in the capture of Calumpit on April 26, more than two weeks after the letter was purported to have been written.

A weak defense was made in behalf of Senator Pettigrew that the letter should have been dated May 9, instead of April 9, but it was not stated whether this was a mistake of the alleged writer, or the typesetter who placed the letter in type, but it probably means that the mistake was made by the civilian who prepared the "fake" letter at the suggestion or dictation of Senator Pettigrew. In the brief "explanation" which was made of the matter in behalf of the Senator it was further stated that the letter was received with other Manila letters last Tuesday. But here the distinguished Senator again "falls down," for the letter appeared in the issue of a morning paper here last Tuesday, some hours before the arrival of the train bringing the regular Manila mail.

## DEWEY KICKED BY A PONY.

### Admiral Suffered for His Gallantry, According to a Story from the Philippines.

San Francisco, Cal., June 26.—[Special.]—Admiral Dewey has been kicked—and that near Manila, too. The aggressor was a little, worthless Filipino pony, and it all came about through the gallantry of the Admiral, who, to save a woman from disfiguring bruises and possibly broken bones, interposed himself as a buckler between the pony and the object of its wrath.

It happened when, during the heavy fighting about San Pedro Macati, just before Wheaton's flying brigade swept out upon the rebels, Admiral Dewey and General Otis, accompanied by a party of women friends, steamed up the Pasig River to pay an official visit to General King. The women wished to view the battlefields, and on landing the party sauntered toward King's headquarters. Tied to a hitching-post and standing unlocked upon was a fly-tortured specimen of that miserable quadruped, the Filipino horse. The animal was the size of a Shetland pony, but it made up in vigor what it lacked in proportions. As the party passed to the rear of this non-respecter of persons it was seen to lower its ears, preparing for the assault, and before a warning could be given it launched out both hind feet at one of the women of the party.

Quick as was the pony, Admiral Dewey was quicker, for like a flash he sprang with his back to the horse, between the hoofs and the threatened woman. The Admiral received the full force of the flying hoofs. A cheer and a laugh which the bystanding soldiers could not suppress was as gracefully acknowledged by the Admiral as the circumstances permitted of. But he had saved the woman from injury.

As the party disappeared from view in the building a rush was made for the pony by the soldiers, and the offending shoes were wrenched off and carried away proudly by their possessors, who had souvenirs worth boasting of.

The Manila Freedom of May 9 is sponsor for this story.

## SHUTS OFF WATER FROM HOTEL

### Cicero Company Compels Owner of Plaza, Oak Park, to Pay Bill at Old Rate.

For two hours yesterday the guests of the Plaza Hotel, 123 Wisconsin street, Oak Park, enjoyed all the experiences of a stranded caravan in the Sahara. The Cicero Water, Gas and Light company shut off the water supply of the building in the afternoon, to enforce payment of its bill at its own rate.

Mrs. Macabee, owner of the hotel, refused for a time to comply with the demand, which the Cicero Town Board had declared too high. But when the prospect of not being able to prepare supper confronted her she went to the office of the company and paid the bill—$10 more than the rate fixed by the board allowed.

The company has refused repeatedly to accept pay at the new rates, and other patrons are in fear of like reprisal. At last night's meeting of the Town board Attorney Redmond was instructed to secure an injunction immediately.

## JOHN W. ELA'S POCKET PICKED.

### Lawyer Loses Purse Containing $3,000 in Checks, Valuable Private Papers, and Currency in a Street Car.

John W. Ela boarded a West Madison street car at noon yesterday with $3,000 in checks and $18 in money in his pocketbook. Before he quit the car he had been relieved by some unknown fellow-passenger. The most valuable of the contents of the wallet were several private papers, which Mr. Ela hopes to recover. All the checks were on New York banks, and the owner at once telegraphed to stop payment on them. They were not indorsed. Chief Kipley was notified at once, and said he hoped to recover the checks and other papers, at least.

"The pocketbook may have fallen from my pocket," said Mr. Ela last night, "but I do not see how that could have happened. I think my pocket was picked. The checks and papers are of value only to me, and I hope to recover them."

## BONFIRE CAUSES GIRL'S DEATH.

### Four-Year-Old Lillie Kalff Falls into a Pile of Burning Paper in Her Yard.

Lillie Kalff, 4 years old, 2568 Bernard street, while playing in the yard, was burned to death. She had taken matches from the house and gone out to play with several companions. They collected some paper and the little girl set fire to the pile. Instantly the flames shot up, enveloping the head of the child, who was stooping over the paper. Her hair caught fire and she fell forward into the flames. She was burned so badly that she died in a short time

## ENGLAND READY TO FIGHT

### DOES NOT SEEK WAR, YET WILL NOT SHIRK IT.

### Joseph Chamberlain in Speech at Birmingham States British Policy Regarding the Transvaal in Unmistakable Terms—Four Times on Verge of Hostilities with African Republic Owing to Kruger's Stubborn Tactics.

Birmingham, England, June 26.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech here this afternoon gave utterance to the following significant words:

"It is erroneous to say the British government wants war; but it is equally erroneous to say that the government will draw back now that it has put its hand to the plow.

"Four times since independence was granted we have been on the verge of war with the Transvaal.

"It's (the Transvaal's) misgovernment is a festering sore poisoning the whole atmosphere of south Africa."

In the course of his speech he said that, owing to the enormous military preparations of the government of the South African Republic, Great Britain had been compelled to increase the British garrison in Cape Colony and Natal, entailing an additional expenditure of £500,000 ($2,500,000) annually.

"If the reforms which Lord Ripon proposed in 1894 had been accepted," said Mr. Chamberlain, "there would have been no raid and no crisis at the present time. But the raid tied the hands of the government and prevented the application of pressure.

**Kruger Refused Advances.**

Mr. Chamberlain said the government had tried to establish friendly relations with President Kruger, but all their advances had been received with contempt. He then proceeded to eulogize Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for south Africa.

The government, he said, accepted full responsibility for the actions of that official. As for the counter proposals of Mr. Kruger they did not constitute even a fair installment of reform.

**Strong Denunciation of Boers.**

After denouncing in the strongest terms the attitude and actions of the Boers, Mr. Chamberlain, with great deliberation and emphasis, added:

"The Transvaal's enormous secret service fund has procured it friends and advocates in every country. The way the British subject there is treated is not only a menace to them all, but interferes with our prestige among the natives, who now regard the Boers and not the British as the paramount power.

"Besides the breaches of the London convention, the Transvaal is flagrantly violating the equality that convention was intended to secure.

"Its misgovernment is a festering sore, poisoning the whole atmosphere of south Africa. The affairs in Cape Colony and Natal would be in the happiest condition, but so long as the disease of hatred and suspicion prevails in the Transvaal, it is impossible to stop the contagion.

**Four Times on Verge of War.**

"Four times since independence was granted we have been on the verge of war with the Transvaal. It is erroneous to say the British government wants war; but it is equally erroneous to say that the government will draw back now that it has put its hand to the plow.

"We hope the efforts that are now being made will lead to an amicable arrangement, for Great Britain only desires justice, but there comes a time when patience can hardly be distinguished from weakness and when moral pressure becomes a farce that cannot be continued without loss of self-respect. I trust that time may never come in this instance, but if it does Britons will insist upon the means to find a result essential to the peace of South Africa."

**Speech Meets Approval.**

The speech was warmly applauded. In reply to a vote of thanks Mr. Chamberlain said he felt strengthened and encouraged by their confidence and support. He had spoken from the heart, because he believed they had reached a critical turning point in the history of the empire, and that the whole world was watching to see how they would issue from the difficulty. "It is my belief," he said in closing, "that the country will show itself not unworthy of its glorious history and traditions."

## CAR DOOR RIPS SIDE OF TRAIN.

### Passengers in Illinois Central Suburban Coaches Fear a Wreck When Windows Are Smashed.

A crashing of car windows and the sprinkling of many passengers with fragments of glass and splintered wood created a panic on the Illinois Central suburban train that started south from Randolph street at 3:20 p. m. yesterday. The first impression was that a wreck was imminent. The cause of the scare was a loose door on a freight train that swung out and grazed the passenger coaches as the two trains passed at Forty-third street.

Eight windows were smashed in one coach and the smoking car also suffered, but no one was injured.

Both trains were stopped. An inspection was made and reports were wired back from the Hyde Park station. On the west side of the passenger train transoms, car windows, wooden shutters, and in some cases the intervening casings and panels were broken and splintered.

The fact that no one was hurt was said to be due to the tendency of passengers to shun the sunny side of the trains. Few were sitting on the side towards the freight train and most of these were beside open windows over which the wooden shutters were drawn.

## ATTACK GERMANS IN CHINA.

### Peasants Attempt to Destroy Line of Railroad from Kinchow to Kiamo.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Shanghai, June 26.—Armed Chinese peasants are destroying the German railroad from Kinchow to Kiamo. They fought with the German punitive expedition.

There are many thousands of the Chinese rioters. The station of Kiamo has been abandoned. Several Chinese were killed and many were wounded.

The Germans have been reinforced, and hope to restore order without further bloodshed.

## REAL REASON FOR PARIS WRECK

### Captain Watkins Made Mistake of an Hour in Reading Entry in Log Book.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 27—7 a. m.—The Paris disaster turns out to be a simple matter. On leaving Cherbourg Captain Watkins entered the departure in the log: "Six thirty-five p. m.," using a pencil. The next entry was: "Passing Caskets 7:35." The course steered was almost due west in order to make Lizard light. So as to go through the passage between Cornwall and the islands the usual practice is, if the Lizard light is not made at a certain time, to change the course to the south and go clear of the islands. On this occasion this was impossible, as, owing to the misty night, they could not see the Eddystone light.

**Reads Wrong Line.**

The Captain consulted the log when about opposite Eddystone. He mistook the entry and read the time of leaving Cherbourg as 7:35, the time of passing Caskets, instead of 6:35, the real time of leaving Cherbourg. Consequently the Captain judged himself about seventeen miles farther from the Cornwall coast than he really was, and delayed changing the course by one hour, just sufficient to run the Paris right on the coast.

**Third Officer at Fault.**

Even then the disaster might have been averted, as has been already cabled, if the third officer on the bridge had put the engines astern when land was first sighted.

Captain Watkins, who had gone down to put on his mackintosh, rushed to the bridge and attempted to turn the ship instead of going astern. Even then he just missed clearing the rocks by half a minute. But the sole reason for the mistake is the fact that Captain Watkins for once in his life read the wrong line of his logbook.

**Need of a Navigator.**

If the ship had a navigating officer, as other lines do, the error could not have occurred. The misty night prevented seeing the Eddystone light and also prevented the sight of land till it was close at hand. But that would have been of no importance if the Captain had not made a curious slip.

## MICHAEL ANDREW RORKE DEAD.

### One of Chicago's Oldest Practicing Lawyers and a Descendant of Sir James Rorke.

Michael Andrew Rorke, one of the oldest practicing lawyers in Chicago, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ambrose Rend, 296 Webster avenue, yesterday of infirmities due to old age. Mr. Rorke had lived on the North Side for fifty-six years. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1823, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was graduated from Trinity College when 19 years old. He practiced law in his native town until 1843, when he started for America, coming to Chicago, where he settled at what is now 233 Oak street.

Mr. Rorke was a nephew of Sir James Rorke, who was the first Catholic member of the British Parliament elected after what was known in Ireland as the Catholic emancipation. In 1860 he was defeated by James Bradwood in the election for County Judge. He was the organizer and the first President of the St. Vincent de Paul society.

Mr. Rorke was active in Irish-American circles, and was at one time the attorney for Bishop Dugan. He was the man who incorporated the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chicago. He took an active part in the charity work of his church. Mr. Rorke left two daughters, Mrs. Ambrose Rend and Mrs. J. T. MacEnnis, both of Chicago, and two sons, F. J. Rorke and A. M. Rorke. High funeral mass will be sung in St. Vincent's Church today at 10 a. m.

## MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S ILLNESS.

### Aged Novelist Is Confined to Her Residence at the National Capital by Poor Health.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, is quite ill at her residence in West Washington. Her sickness is due mainly to the infirmities of age, she being now in her 80th year.

## TRANSPORTS REACH MANILA.

### Arrival of the Grant and Hooper in the Philippine Islands Is Announced.

Manila, June 27, 10:10 a. m.—The United States transports Grant and Hooker have arrived here.

BULLETIN OF

## The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Thunder-storms by afternoon or night, continued warm, brisk easterly winds.
Sun rises at 4:26; sets at 7:39.
Moon rises at 10:27 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.


Pages.
1 Excitement at Brest Is High.
Albert G. Lane Voted Out.
England Will Not Shirk War.
Meeting of Women in London.
2 City Council Proceedings.
Otis Makes Full Report.
Editors on Michigan Senatorship.
3 Crew Races at Poughkeepsie.
Yacht Shamrock Is Launched.
End of Disarming Plan.
4 Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Long Delays at Harlem.
Milwaukee's Week of Fun.
5 Alger May Be Forced to Retire.
Griggs Speaks at Yale.
North Side Sees Hope for Stadium.
7 General New York News.
Chicago Sees Champion Jeffries.
Threatened Tinplate Strike.
8 New Daughter to the Czar.
12 Bernard Dolan's Odd Death.
Pastors Crowded Out by Children.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
8 Fontenoy.
8 Society.
8 Short Story.
9 Commercial.
10 Insurance.
10 Railroads.
10 Lake Marine.
10 Courts.


MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

| Port. | Arrived. | Sailed. |
|---|---|---|
| BREMEN | P. R. Luitpold | |
| NEW YORK | P. Bismarck | |
| NEW YORK | Georgic | |
| NEW YORK | City of Rome | |
| PHILADEL'A | Rhyaland | |

## WOMEN LEADERS MEET IN LONDON

### International Congress Begins Its Sessions in England with an Address by Lady Aberdeen.

### AMERICANS ARE HEARD.

### Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. May Wright Sewall Refer to the Progress of Their Sex.

### ADVERSE ACTION BY LORDS.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 27.—The opening of the women's congress at the Church House, Westminster, is a unique event in the history of the world.

Never before have so many great women from every quarter of the globe met for one common purpose. The sight of so many earnest, strong faces, mostly those of women past middle age, could not fail to give this congress a dignity which no similar council has ever possessed.

The apostles of the new womanhood seldom escape a certain amount of ridicule from the profane, but the present congress has been received with a respectful, reverential welcome on the part of the press and public. If their aims find no wide public support the members of the council individually carry weight with the public, unaccustomed to a serious view of woman's mission.

**Actual Business Begins Today.**

With regard to the actual propaganda, it is safer to speak after the serious business begins today. Yesterday's inaugural assembly was purely a matter of form. It was interesting because it brought together so many varying types of womanhood, but the opening address of Lady Aberdeen threw little light on the practical purpose of the council. At present the business before the assembly is almost as vague as that discussed at The Hague. Lady Aberdeen, after a short historical sketch of the last eleven years in which these national councils have developed, devoted herself entirely to generalities and good wishes for the council.

**Hope of Advancement.**

She said she hoped this gathering would result not only in the enlargement of minds but of the understanding of one another, an appreciation of one another's work, and a realization of difficulties. This, she declared, would strengthen the bonds of love and faith which unite the sex and make the international council a living reality for good.

"We may know about one another from books and reports," she said, "but to look upon one another's faces and discuss questions of deep moment from various standpoints must place us in an entirely different relationship ever after. Thus knowing and trusting one another we shall be in a position to act together when called upon in one of those emergencies when we can cooperate for the good of our common humanity."

**Large Evening Reception.**

After this general expression of good will the other international officers and delegates were presented to the President, after which the meeting gradually broke up, only to reunite again at Stafford House in the evening, when the Duchess of Sutherland assisted Lady Aberdeen in giving an enormous reception. There were over 1,000 guests.

Altogether the congress has opened auspiciously in spite of the great heat, which made the shortness of the proceedings most welcome. Of all the delegates the American representatives create far the most interest, since America is generally considered far ahead of Europe in the matter of feminine advancement. Naturally, also, America stands particularly for female suffrage.

It is not the intention of the congress to take actual steps towards bringing about actual franchise measures, but naturally this question is of supreme interest.

**United States in the Lead.**

Susan B. Anthony takes great pride in the superiority of America over England in this respect. America has forty-five parliaments to convert and England only one, yet in her opinion the forty-five American Legislatures will grant women suffrage before the English Parliament consents to any measure of the kind. She says the battle has been won in America industrially, educationally, and legally. If the position of married women is not what it should be a few years will remedy the defects in present legislation.

Evidently Miss Anthony has a poor idea of English women's prospects compared to those of her countrywomen.

**Adverse Action in House of Lords.**

By a curious coincidence the House of Lords today rejected the clause in the London government bill allowing women to sit in municipal councils, which looks bad for the practical success of the suffrage crusade in England.

The exclusion amendment was offered by Lord Dunraven.

Lord Salisbury made a good defense for women. He denied that this act would be the entering wedge for woman suffrage. He pointed out that women are most useful in dealing with social conditions in city districts. They are much more in touch with the poor than men.

**Cites the "Bloomer" Speech.**

Lord Dunraven brought up a rash speech by Salisbury at the opening of the Academy when he denounced bloomers and all women who wore them. Salisbury assured Dunraven that his hatred of bloomers did not prevent his sympathizing with the genuine forward movement among women. He did not even object to their riding the bicycle. He merely objected to their adopting an offensive, absurd costume to do so. In spite of Lord Salisbury, and in spite of Balfour's presence as a spectator of the struggle the women lost the day. The Dunraven amendment was carried by a large majority, so

that on the opening day of the Women's council the cause of English women received a severe blow.

### Chamberlain's Firm Stand.

Joseph Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last night was straight from the shoulder. It threw no new light on the Transvaal crisis, but asserted conclusively that the government is absolutely united and determined to stand no nonsense from the Boers.

He said no amendment to President Kruger's Bloemfontein proposals could find favor with the government unless it granted to the uitlanders immediate and genuine representation. It was an excellent fighting speech.

### American Women Speak.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 26.—Lady Aberdeen, after a speech of welcome to the Women's council, introduced Mrs. May Wright Sewall of the United States, Vice President of the council, who was enthusiastically received as a possible successor to the Presidency.

A delegation of Chinese women was next introduced, and, afterward, Lady Aberdeen presented representatives of twenty-six nations, among them Miss Susan B. Anthony, who subsequently attended the debate in the House of Lords on the bill legalizing the election of women as Councilors and Aldermen.

Mrs. Sewall, in the course of a brief address, said: "Our young men shall see visions and our young maidens dream dreams, and often between the meetings of a congress like this things which had appeared as visions and dreams become realities."

Susan B. Anthony referred to an evening years ago in Liverpool, when she and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton met to pass the first resolution in favor of forming a national women's conference. Although the idea arose in America, England took the lead in carrying it into execution, as the first President was Mrs. Henry Fawcett. She provoked much laughter by remarking:

"I have not yet given up my faith in men. I believe they also have a great future, as well as the women."

### Big Review at Aldershot.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 26.—The Queen, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Connaught, General Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., military attaché of the United States Embassy at London, and many Princes and Princesses were present on the famous plains of Aldershot today to witness a review of over 18,000 of the best troops in the kingdom.

This review is interpreted in London tonight as a means of satisfying Queen Victoria that her troops are ready for any emergency they may be called upon to meet, in the Transvaal or elsewhere. It is known now that the Queen returned from Balmoral Castle, Scotland, mostly for the purpose of attending this review, and, in view of the fact of her Majesty's natural reluctance to attend such functions, the importance of this review is manifest.

Not since the Queen's jubilee has a more magnificent army corps passed before a European sovereign, and, while 6,000 additional troops remained in their barracks, the display afforded the Queen ample evidence of her military resources.

### Ready for Any Call.

All the regiments which took part in the review were those which would answer the first hurry call to arms for the Transvaal and elsewhere, and as the first battalions swung past the royal carriages their fitness evoked the heartiest applause. Nearly 15,000 infantry, fifty guns, and 3,600 horse made up the display.

Nearly all the foreign military attachés were present, and a profound impression was made upon them as the dragoons, the Scots, the famous Royal regiment, of which Emperor William is the honorary Colonel, the Fusileers, the Camerons, the Scottish Rifles, and other heroes of the Zulu campaigns marched past. The enthusiasm of the crowds was intense, and the Queen smiled approbation as each command came immediately under her eye.

Colonel Sumner and the other attachés compared the army of the Queen to "a forest of shimmering steel overhanging a scarlet sea," and characterized it as one of the finest reviews within their experience.

### Defeat Bill to Elect Women.

The House of Lords today defeated the bill legalizing the election of women as Councilors and Aldermen. The vote stood 182 against the measure and 68 in favor of it.

Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States embassy, and Mrs. White; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Mrs. Lodge, and Senator Marcus Hanna and Mrs. Hanna attended the session and listened with deep interest to the debate.

## SERIOUS RIOTING IN SPAIN.

### Mobs in Seville and Saragossa Protest Against Proposed Budget—Martial Law Declared.

Seville, Spain, June 26.—Serious riots occurred here today, growing out of the popular discontent with the financial proposals of the government. The rioters stoned the military club.

Saragossa, Spain, June 26.—A violent demonstration against the budget proposal of the Spanish government took place here today. The mob pillaged the building of the Saragossa Council General and stoned the gendarmerie on guard, several of whom were severely injured. The disorders increasing, the troops were ordered out and charged the rioters.

Martial law was then proclaimed, the Prefect of Police handing over the reins of power to the military authorities.

Madrid, June 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the Premier, Señor Don Francisco Silvela, reply to a question by Señor Romero y Robledo as to the disturbances in various parts of the country, said that those at Seville and in Madrid were not important, but the disorders at Saragossa were serious.

## FLOWER CARNIVAL AT KIEL.

### Emperor William and His Court Take Part in Naval Display and Parade.

Kiel, Prussia, June 26.—Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria, Princess Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Greece, Vice Admiral Tirpitz, Imperial Minister of the Navy, and Count Von Bulow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the deck of the imperial yacht, Hohensollern, witnessed today a picturesque procession of boats in a battle of flowers arranged by the crews of all the naval vessels here.

Numerous small craft, gayly festooned and garlanded in curious and original designs, participated.

During the parade the Emperor joined in the bombardment.

Among the symbolical craft was one drawn by swans, the occupant representing Lohengrin. Another interesting feature was a Chinese junk manned by marines in black skin suits. This represented the Carolines. A decided novelty was a huge floating buoy representing a Yoghorn surrounded by marine monsters.

## REPORT TROUBLE AT NEUVITAS.

### Cuban Soldiers Said to Have Retaken Arms by Force—Story Discredited by Officers.

Havana, June 26.—It is persistently rumored here this evening that there has been serious trouble at Nuevitas in connection with the payment of the Cuban troops. The story is that the Cubans, after receiving pay, overpowered the guard and recovered the arms they had surrendered.

In American official circles the report is discredited. The authorities have full confidence in Colonel Meade, who is in charge of the payment there, and are satisfied that it is proceeding without collision.

### News Notes from Foreign Lands.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA—It is now announced that Jamaica's exclusion from the scheme of establishing closer relations between Canada and the West Indies caused the sending of the reciprocity delegates to Ottawa. It is also announced that the Governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, is shortly going to Canada, but the merchants here declare the question fundamentally is one of trade and not one of politics. Jamaica's only reliance is in America.

LONDON—General Lord Kitchener of Khartum, Governor General of the Soudan, has received $8,200 from the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, on behalf of the Canadians for the endowment fund of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartum.

LONDON—The attempts made on Saturday and Sunday to float the American line steamer Paris were unsuccessful. The vessel is more buoyant but is still fast.

VIENNA—Emperor Francis Joseph has had a slight relapse, but his physicians have no anxiety. They advise that as soon as he is able to leave his room he should go to Gastein to take the waters.

## IOWA READY TO AID DEIGNAN.

### Money Pledged to Enable Him to Enter the Naval Academy if He Desires the Training.

Des Moines, Ia., June 26.—[Special.]—State Treasurer John Herriott expressed surprise today when shown the dispatches stating that Osborn W. Deignan had not money to prepare for Annapolis and consequently could not take the course in the Naval Academy.

"That is wholly untrue," he said. "Deignan has been supplied with all the funds he needs and is now on his way to the academy to take his preparatory course. If he lacks in funds more will be supplied, as the people of Stuart, and, in fact, of the entire State, are not going to see their hero deprived of an education which will fit him for the highest office in the navy. I cannot understand how such a report could have started, as I know that he has been supplied with all the money he needs and that he can draw for more if necessary."

Mr. Herriott has been deeply interested in the career of the Iowa hero of the Merrimac from the start and to his efforts was largely due the passage of the bill by Congress permitting Deignan to take the course there.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 26.—[Special.]—Osborn W. Deignan, one of the heroes of the Merrimac, who has been appointed to a cadetship at Annapolis, but is unable to accept the appointment because of lack of funds, is in this city looking for a position in the Department of United States Engineers in connection with a light tender. Mr. Deignan is anxious to go to Annapolis, but he claims he has not money enough to see himself through. In speaking of the cadetship he said:

"I have been appointed to but it is doubtful if I will ever be able to attend the Naval Academy. In the first place I have not the necessary money to buy the uniforms and to pay the current expenses that fall to the lot of a cadet. I do not know just exactly how much it will take, but I believe it is something like $300 or $400 a year."

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—It is extremely doubtful if anything will be done by the Navy department in regard to the admission of Osborn W. Deignan, one of Lieutenant Hobson's assistants in sinking the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, to the Naval Academy. As every cadet is required to pass an examination before being admitted to the academy and must keep up a certain percentage throughout his term, the only thing for Deignan to do is to buckle down to study and equip himself to pass the mental examination which is necessary to his admission.

As a reward for his daring in volunteering to go into Santiago harbor on the Merrimac Congress passed a law authorizing the President to waive the age limit, which had been passed by Deignan. As the Iowa boy does not seem to be disposed to enter upon a course of study and has declined financial offers from friends that would enable him to equip himself to pass the entrance examination, it is difficult to see how he will be able to get into the navy unless President McKinley should see fit to appoint him, which he can do after the graduating cadets and the enlisted men of the navy who are eligible for promotion have been taken care of. In this event Deignan would have to pass both a mental and physical examination, as there is no authority for placing any one in the navy until the requirements of the law have been complied with.

## CHICAGOANS AFTER IRON STOCK

### Cleveland Shareholders in the Republic Company Receive an Offer for Their Holdings.

Cleveland, O., June 26.—[Special.]—Cleveland stockholders of the Republic Iron company received a circular today from J. B. Breese & Co. of Chicago, asking for options on their holdings at $20, less a commission of 50 cents per share. The option asked for is to extend to Sept. 1.

It was stated in the blanks sent for signatures that if a price higher than $20 should be secured for the stock by the holders of the options, the difference would be paid to the stockholders. It was also stated that any dividends paid prior to Sept. 1 should go to the persons giving the options.

It is intimated that the request for options is a part of a movement by Chicago capitalists to secure control of the property, and it is believed that this control has been almost attained. It is the opinion of well informed iron men that the American Steel and Wire company will eventually own the company's mine. This would be in line with that organization's desire to own as much as possible of the base of supplies for its manufacturing business.

## M'KINLEY ON WAY TO CAPITAL.

### President and His Wife Leave Adams, Mass., in Presence of Large Crowd.

Adams, Mass., June 26.—The vacation which President and Mrs. McKinley have been enjoying here as the guests of W. B. Plunkett ended today, and the Presidential train is now on its way toward Washington. The President returned in fine health, but Mrs. McKinley is not strong, and it is on her account the stay was curtailed by two days. Twice today the President spoke to the people of Berkshire of the pleasure attending his visit, and earlier in the day he assisted in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a large cotton mill. Shortly after dinner the Presidential train pulled up in front of Mr. Plunkett's residence, where about 3,000 people had assembled. Company M of the Second Regiment had been drawn up in double column, and between the files of soldiers passed the carriage containing President and Mrs. McKinley.

## SUITS AGAINST LOCAL PACKERS

### Appointment of an Attorney in New York to Prosecute Armour & Co. and Other Chicago Firms.

Rome, N. Y., June 26.—I. J. Evans of this city has been designated by Attorney General Davies to prosecute the oleomargarine cases brought by the State against Armour & Co. and other Chicago packers to secure penalties amounting to over $2,000,000. The first move will be made early in July, when a hearing will take place in Albany before a referee.

## ATTACKED BY ARMED CHINESE.

### Custom-House and French Consulate at Meng Ting Plundered and Burned.

New York, June 26.—[Special.]—A Hongkong cable to a local paper says that the Chinese custom-house and the French consulate at Meng Ting, on the Yun-Nan frontier, were plundered and burned on June 22 by a band of armed Chinese.

The commissioner and Messrs. Shinney, Oldham, Mailke, Miller, and the French Consul, M. de la Batie, escaped.

The demonstration is believed to have been anti-French.

When your feet ache and burn use Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores.

## ASKS FOR BIG SUBWAY GRANT.

### Ordinance Covering Down-Town District Sent to the City Council.

### RAILWAY IN ARCADES.

### Twenty-Year Franchise for Line of Automobiles Referred to Committee.

### STEPS TO LOWER TUNNELS.

WORK DONE BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Referred to the Judiciary committee an ordinance providing for a system of subways in the down-town district.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary an ordinance granting the Auto Stage company the right to run automobiles on all streets and avenues for twenty years.

Sent to the same committee two ordinances regulating the sale of cigarets.

Adopted three sets of resolutions with reference to drainage canal water power.

Ratified the Mayor's appointment of a committee to raise money for lowering the La Salle and Washington street tunnels.

Directed the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to the rights and powers of the city in securing use of the drainage canal water power.

Referred to the Committee on Finance an ordinance fixing the price of gas to consumers at 50 cents a 1,000 feet.

The Council adjourned to July 6, which will be the last meeting until Sept. 18.

Referred to the Judiciary committee an ordinance abolishing the slot telephone instruments.

An ordinance was introduced in the City Council last night providing for a system of subterranean ways, arcades, and tunnels throughout the down-town district. The alleged corporation asking for the franchise styles itself "The Chicago Subway, Arcade, and Traction company." The ordinance was introduced by Alderman Powers, who said some big men and unlimited capital were behind the enterprise. But he declined to mention any names. It was said that the chief backers live in New York and that they are prepared to capitalize the company for $250,000,000 just as soon as the privileges asked for are granted. It is understood, however, that the promoters are Chicago men and that the details set forth in the ordinance are based on plans drawn by George Jackson, a local architect who has given many years to the study of subways.

The ordinance as presented fixes the life of the franchise at ninety-four years, the company agreeing to protect the city against all suits for damages by owners of property and to pay 2 per cent compensation after ten years and 5 per cent of all sums received for rentals. It provides for arcades, tunnels, and conduits, with necessary entrances and exits and for placing therein the water, drainage, and gas pipes and electric wires under the streets and alleys used; it provides for "tramways or tracks therein, with loops, turnouts, switches, wrecking stations, sidetracks, turntables, curves, sidings, and signals, to accommodate the business of the company, under any or all of the streets, avenues, alleys, courts, parks, public grounds, rivers, canals, and slips, or docks, and also upon, over, or under any land which the said company may lease, purchase, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and across the necessary streets and alleys, but without grade crossings; and also for a system or systems of heating, lighting, and ventilating, and suitable systems of lower level sewerage, storm water drainage, and such other improvements as are appropriate and within the law for the convenience and comfort of the people.

### For a Subterranean Station.

The company proposes to operate in these underground ways a dummy, electric, sliding, or other intramural railway system. A subterranean terminal station, with lifts and stairway entrances and exits and approaches, is contemplated within the territory lying between Randolph street on the north, the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad on the east, Monroe street on the south, and Michigan avenue on the west, and in consideration thereof the company agrees to pay to the city annually as rental therefor 5 per cent of the valuation of the tract, as it may be established by three arbitrators. Nothing is to be done in the matter of sinking shafts or making openings for the removal of earth from excavations without permission from the Commissioner of Public Works. The company agrees to deposit all the excavated material in the lake front basin.

In connection with its general system the company wants permission to construct a special subway or system of arcades under the Chicago River, at the place found most available for the business of the company, for the benefit of general traffic and for the purpose of connecting the Lake Shore drive with Michigan boulevard. This system of arcades is to be subdivided into passageways for teams and carriages, with footways for passengers and ways for bicycle paths. The company furthermore wants authority to build a bridge for boulevard traffic, the structure not to interfere with the passage of vessels.

### Burdens Assumed by Company.

The company binds itself to pave at its own expense all streets under which the subways are built, and to take care of all water, gas, and other pipes. It will take care also of the sewage and garbage in the subway district if given the right to erect pumping and reduction works. A concrete flooring three feet thick is promised in the subways. It is stipulated that the arcades completed shall not be less than eighteen feet wide and thirteen feet high, shall be inclosed by walls of ample strength, and have a covering of steel which will be the foundation for the street pavement. The tunnels under the river are to be of steel and masonry. The upper face of the arch to be not less than twenty-six feet below Chicago datum.

The company wants the right to rent space in the arcades, conduits, and galleries to other corporations for the transmission of light, heat, and power and for pneumatic tube mail carriers. It wants transfer stations, depots, elevators, and stairways at suitable points. Ventilating shafts are provided for. It asks power to own or lease docks and warehouses along the river and lake, and to locate slips, channels, and harborage adjacent to the docks.

The company agrees to have at least seven miles of the system completed in five years, provided it is not delayed by litigation. At the expiration of thirty years the city shall have the right to purchase the entire plant if it wants to do so on a valuation to be fixed by arbitrators. The ordinance went to the Judiciary committee.

### For River Improvement.

At the opening of the session Mayor Harrison announced the following committee to consider river improvement and secure funds for the lowering of tunnels and removal of center pier bridges:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eugene H. Fishburn, | L. O. Goddard, |
| Murry Nelson, | M. Cudahy, |
| George Birkhoff, | Julius Goldzier, |
| George E. Adams, | James B. Galloway, |
| William A. Bond, | Henry L. Knott, |
| Francis Beidler, | B. M. Winston, |
| W. T. Maypole, | Henry H. Walker, |
| George Merryweather, | William Kent, |
| Walter J. Raymer, | George J. Gaine, |
| C. W. Deering, | W. C. Brown, |
| C. H. Russell, | Miram R. McCullough, |
| J. F. Dunham, | T. T. Morford. |
| Eugene R. Pike. | |

### Ask Franchise for Automobiles.

Alderman Kunz introduced an ordinance granting the Auto Stage company authority to operate a line of automobiles on streets for a term of twenty years, the company to file a bond of $10,000 to keep the city harmless, and to have five-cent fares; compensation, in addition to a $10 license for each vehicle, to be 4 per cent during the first ten years, and for the next ten years 5 per cent. It was sent to the Committee on License.

### Water Power Inquiry.

Alderman Helm introduced a resolution which was adopted that the Corporation Counsel submit an opinion as to the city's power and right to operate the water power of the drainage canal, and that the Commissioner of Public Works submit an approximate estimate of the amount of power required to light all streets by electricity, move bridges, operate new pumping stations, etc.

Alderman Jackson introduced resolutions, which were adopted, that the question of the utilization of the water power that may be developed on the Drainage Canal by or for the needs of the City of Chicago should be investigated and its possibilities thoroughly canvassed and a full report on the subject made to the Council; that a committee of nine members of the Council be appointed by the Mayor to investigate the subject of the city acquiring the right to use the water power of the Drainage Canal for its public needs by legislation, lease, or otherwise, and that the committee have authority to employ such clerical assistants as may be necessary.

### To Fix Price of Gas.

Alderman Blake (Twenty-sixth) introduced an ordinance that the price of gas to consumers be fixed at 50 cents a thousand cubic feet and that the City of Chicago shall not pay over 30 cents a thousand for gas. It was sent to the Committee on Finance.

Corporation Counsel Walker submitted an opinion on the question of the city's power to regulate the price of gas for public and private use. He said that a municipal corporation has no power of this kind except it is expressly granted, and that no such power is contained in the charter act. But he said that the General Assembly can regulate the price either directly or by delegation of power to the Council.

### Accept Alton Ordinance.

All the railways interested except the Alton gave notice of their acceptance of the Alton track elevation ordinance.

### To Finish Land Tunnel.

The Commissioner of Public Works submitted a communication treating of the contract of the city with the Weir-McKechney company for section 3 of the Northwest land tunnel, and asking that the work be completed by Jan. 1, 1900. He also asked that the work be completed by day labor, about 4,000 feet remaining to be built. It was sent to the Committee on Finance.

### To Tear Up Tracks.

Orders introduced by Aldermen Brennan (Tenth) and Smulski, directing the Commissioners of Public Works to tear up street railway tracks in Homan and Lawndale avenues, Noble street, Blanchard and Holt avenues, were passed. The tracks belong to the West Chicago company.

### Council Sustains Maypole.

Aldermen Maypole, Brennan (Eighteenth), and Kunze had a dispute over action taken by the West Side committee in reporting favorably an ordinance to pave West Madison street. Only seven members had voted on the motion. Brennan and Kunze declared there was not a quorum at the meeting. Maypole said there was. The Council sustained Maypole, and accepted the report.

### Orders by Cullerton.

Alderman Cullerton introduced an order directing the Controller to furnish the terms under which the People's Gaslight and Coke company furnishes the city with gas. It was passed. Also an order directing the electric department to remove the poles of the Western Union Telegraph company in Ashland avenue from Twelfth to Twenty-second street. It was passed. Also an order amending the cigaret license ordinance so as to require a payment of $500 license instead of $100. It was sent to the Committee on Judiciary. Also an order to stop slot machine telephones, which was sent to the Committee on Judiciary.

### For Elevated Sidewalk.

After wrangling over it for an hour the Council passed an ordinance allowing Reid, Murdoch & Co. to construct an elevated sidewalk in front of their store in Market street, an amendment suggested by Alderman Gunther that the Mayor and Controller fix the compensation being adopted.

### Next Meeting July 6.

The next meeting of the Council was fixed for July 6, and after that there will be no meeting until Sept. 18, the time between being the summer vacation.

### Other Business Done.

An ordinance extending twelve-inch water mains from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, at a cost of $49,000, was passed. Its purpose is to supply Hegewisch with water.

Alderman Gunther had passed two ordinances, one to build a twelve-room addition to the Avondale School, and the other a similar addition to the Auburn Park School.

Two private electric light ordinances were passed. One gave the Unity Power company the right to lay wires in the alley from a point back of 123 La Salle street north to Calhoun place, and east in Calhoun place to Clark street, and the other gave C. W. Jackson the right to lay wires in the alley from Van Buren street to Jackson boulevard, between State street and Plymouth place.

Alderman Goldzier tried to pass his ordinance providing for precinct volunteer inspectors of garbage, but a roll-call at midnight showed no quorum and the Council had to quit.

## BRINGS GOLD FROM THE NORTH

### Steamer Cottage City Comes with Treasure and Report of New Discoveries.

Vancouver, B. C., June 26.—[Special.]—The steamer Cottage City arrived from the North today with about half a million dust and drafts, $7,000 of which was taken out of new placer mines fifty miles below Juneau in one week. Cuck Bay is the locality of the new find and a stampede has already set in. F. C. Miller, who returned by the Edmonton route, says the snow is disappearing and a great many bodies are being found of Americans who starved or froze to death. The Doolittle relief party hurried on to Llard and Dease, where hundreds were dying from want and disease. These were provided with clothing, fresh food, and medicines by the relief party. John D. Rockefeller was aboard the steamer.

## PLAN FOR BIG STEEL PLANT.

### Eastern Capitalists Make Proposition to Business-Men of Menominee, Mich.

Menominee, Mich., June 26.—Eastern capitalists have submitted a proposition to the business-men of Menominee to build a plant for the manufacture of structural steel at an estimated cost of $3,750,000, which will furnish employment to 6,000 hands. The buildings are to consist of a blast furnace plant, an open hearth steel plant, a Bessemer steel plant, and a construction plant, the main rolling mill to be 2,700 feet long and 750 feet wide, the whole to cover a frontage of 4,000 feet.

Matters have already been arranged for the donation of a site comprising 1,000 acres of land bordering on the city, with a water front of one mile, which, when docked out 100 feet, will give a twenty-foot depth of water.

It is said that if satisfactory freight rates can be secured the project will become a certainty.

## CASUALTIES IN FILIPINO WAR.

The War department yesterday received the following list of deaths of soldiers at Manila not previously reported:

### From Wounds in Action.

DOYLE, MILES, Corporal, Company L, Twelfth Infantry.
EDLING LEONARD, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry.
HUTCHINSON, DE FOREST, Company B, Ninth Infantry.
MIFFLIN, HERBERT, Company B, Fourth Infantry.
SHEFARD, SHERMAN T., Company H, First Washington.
SILVER, DAVID, Company M, First Montana.

### From Other Causes.

BILTS, GEORGE, artificer, Company D, Fourth Infantry; drowned at Honolulu.
COTTON, EARL R., Company H, Ninth Infantry, FLORENTINE, EDWARD, Third Artillery; dysentery.
HAVENS, RICHARD F., Company H, Twenty-first Infantry; heat exhaustion.
JOHNSON, DAVID R., Company I, Thirteenth Infantry; erysipelas.
KING, FRANK E., Company G, Ninth Infantry; variola.
NEWGRASS, MAX, Company E, Fourth Infantry; phthisis.
PILGRIM, WILLIAM A., Thirteenth Minnesota; variola.

## OTIS MAKES FULL REPORT

### GENERAL AT MANILA TELLS OF PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

**Says Troops Have Been Worked to Limit of Endurance—Native Courts Administering Justice in Minor Cases—Insurgents' Only Hope Is in Interference from United States—Quiet in Other Islands—Cabinet to Discuss Troop Call.**

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—General Otis' dispatch, in which he discloses the true situation in the Philippines, has been the chief topic discussed at the War department today. While no alarm is felt on the part of the administration officials, it is admitted the situation is critical, and it is quite plain that additional reinforcements must be sent.

Secretary Alger said this afternoon he was in favor of giving General Otis all the troops he needed, but nothing will be done in this direction until the return of President McKinley, who is expected to reach here on Wednesday. The number of troops which will be enlisted cannot be determined until the President's return, but the belief is rapidly gaining ground the provisional army of 35,000 men will be recruited. This matter will be determined at the Cabinet meeting held upon the President's return.

### Force Greatly Reduced.

General Otis' report of the condition of his troops is not encouraging by any means. When the volunteer organizations return General Otis will have but 29,000 regulars under his command, and of these 12 per cent, or about 4,000, are on the sick list. This reduces his active force to about 25,000 men, which General Otis himself says will not be enough to handle the situation.

It is feared by the medical department there will be a general breaking down in the health of the men who have served in Cuba by the recurrence of Cuban fever. From the tone of General Otis' dispatch it is believed practically no campaigning will be carried on until after the rainy season. By that time enough reinforcements will be on the ground to subjugate the Filipinos if they do not realize the folly of further hostilities and lay down their arms before that time rolls around. Their forces, according to General Otis, are now scattered, and thoroughly demoralized from recent defeats, and the mass of the people are terrorized by the rebels.

### Rebels' Only Foolish Hope.

So great is this demoralization the only thing which gives the insurgents hope is the foolish idea that they will receive aid from this country. They seem to have derived great comfort from the literature of Atkinson and his party and the return of the volunteer troops. This has led the Filipinos to believe the McKinley administration will be overthrown, which will be followed by their independence and recognition by this government. This argument is used by the leaders to hold their deluded followers together, but owing to the contention among the rebels it is hoped the bottom will soon drop out of the revolution.

The whole situation will be fully discussed at a Cabinet meeting when the President returns, and, while none of the officials can say just how many reinforcements will be sent to the Philippines, it is believed 35,000 men will be recruited, the majority of which will be sent to the Philippines by the end of the rainy season.

### Text of Otis' Report.

General Otis in his report says: "Manila, June 26.—Adjutant General Washington, D. C.: Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion of Tagalog country, our lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles, and to the eastward into Laguna Province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large forces hold together about 4,000 in Tarlac Province and northern Pampanga. Their scattered forces in bands of fifty to 500 in other portions of Luzon; in Cavite and Batangas Provinces could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeat; the mass of people, terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection, and no longer flee on approach of our troops, unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns. The population within our lines is becoming dense; taking up land for cultivation extensively; they are kept out of Manila as much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be cared for.

### Natives Against Insurgents.

"Natives in southeast Luzon are combining to drive out insurgents. The only hope of insurgent leaders is in United States aid. They proclaim the near overthrow of the present administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains.

### Troops Are Overworked.

"Our troops have worked to limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in and replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Utah now taking transports and Sixth Infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good physical condition; sickness among troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming.

### Condition of the Sick.

"Of the 12 per cent of the command reported sick, nearly six in general hospital, of whom 3 per cent have typhoid fever and 17 malarial fever; 25 per cent have intestinal trouble; remaining 55 per cent have various ailments, fourteen of which due to wounds-injuries. Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence of Cuban fever, and regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered. Otis."

### Word from Admiral Watson.

A cablegram from Admiral Watson says that Captain A. S. Barker, who was in command of the fleet at Manila between the time of the departure of Admiral Dewey and the arrival of Admiral Watson, has left for home on the regular mail steamer. Lieutenant Eberle also sailed for home at the same time.

Admiral Watson also advises of the following changes in his squadron:

Lieutenant Commander Vreeland transferred to the Baltimore, Lieutenant Commander Bull to the Monterey, Engineer Leiper to the Monterey, Engineer Hartrath to the Princeton, Engineer Stickney to the Culgoa, Lieutenant Marble appointed Flag Lieutenant, and Ensign Watson aid to the Commander-in-Chief of the station.

### Return from San Fernando.

Manila, June 26, 7:30 p. m.—The Montana and Kansas Volunteers are returning from San Fernando and the Twelfth and Ninth regulars will replace them.

### Spanish Consul Arrives.

Señor Luis Marinas, the first Spanish Consul General at the Philippine Islands, has arrived here from Singapore on board the Isla de Luzon.

Delegations from the Spanish organizations on tugs met the steamer and welcomed the Consul.

### Supreme Court Sitting.

Great interest is taken in the result of the first step, which is now being taken here, in the direction of self-government. The Supreme Court is sitting daily and the American and Filipino Judges are holding consultations through an interpreter. A unanimous vote is required for a decision. Major General Otis has persuaded Major Young of the Utah Battery to remain on the court for a time, after the battery departs. Three of the native justices are absent. Ambrosio Rianzares, one Justice of the criminal branch of the court, happened to be at Tarlac, then the seat of the insurgent government, when the appointments were announced, and he was arrested and sentenced to banishment for life. His present whereabouts are not known. Pedro Llorente, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is in Cebu, where he has great influence, working to popularise American rule, with good results.

### Natives Try Criminal Cases.

The native Judges will now begin to hold criminal courts, having jurisdiction over all offenses except those committed by soldiers or against military authority.

A drink for the gods. The pure juice of the grape, naturally fermented, such is Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

## EXCITEMENT AT BREST IS HIGH.

(Continued from first page.)

were commanded by Prefect Lepine to watch the Parliament door. Inside there was great animation. Everybody was discussing the topic of the day.

### Attack on Gallifet.

When the session began a Socialist member rose up and called General Gallifet "murderer," which was followed with cries of "Down with the murderer."

In order to get silence the President was obliged to threaten to suspend the séance.

### Rousseau's Pointed Speech.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau read the Cabinet's declaration of policy. It was short and energetic and was received with much applause by the Radicals.

Afterwards the Deputies that intended to upset the Cabinet spoke. They declared the new Cabinet was devoted to Dreyfus.

Mirman, a leading Socialist, spoke against Gallifet and De Lanessan, the new Navy Minister, resorting at times to violent language.

M. Viviani, who before being a Deputy was the secretary of Millerand, declared that the Cabinet had his full confidence.

### Defends Cabinet Policy.

Finally Waldeck-Rousseau spoke in defense of his policy.

He said his chief hope was not to be obliged to take new measures against the Generals of the French army. He asked for the Chamber's confidence. A heated discussion followed on the subject, and hard words were uttered against General Gallifet, who stood quietly on his bench.

### Pass Vote of Confidence.

At last, by 263 votes against 237, the Chamber adopted the following motion:

"The Chamber approves the declarations and the acts of the government."

For the new Cabinet this is a decided victory.

### Bertrand Refused to Act.

At 7 o'clock the sitting was finished.

M. Bertrand, the Procurator General, dismissed by the government from his post, has refused to become Judge in the Court of Cassation.

### Sentence of General Giletta.

At Nice today General Giletta, the Italian spy, was condemned to five years' imprisonment and fined $1,000. The judgment is made severe because General Giletta abused French hospitality.

### Assault on Rabbi Block.

The Rabbi of Versailles, Moses Block, was knocked down today by a band of anti-Semites.

### Use New Electric Engines.

For the first time in France electric engines are to be seen on the Versailles lines. Not only will electric engines draw the trains, but they will carry fresh air into the tunnels. The speed is to be sixty miles an hour.

### Book by Paul Bureau.

Paul Bureau, the international law professor, has just published for the peace conference at The Hague a book on international arbitration. In the book is a comment upon the arbitration decision of former President Cleveland on the Colombia and Italian conflict. Paul Bureau asserts that the decision is to be canceled because it is not supported by any reason and because it does not decide anything asked by the parties.

### Ministers Meet Chambers.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 26.—The Cabinet ministry presented themselves to Chambers this afternoon.

### Declare Future Policy.

Identical statements were read in the Chamber of Deputies by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and in the Senate by the Minister of Justice, M. Monis.

They were as follows:

"The Chamber of Deputies in expressing itself resolved not to support any government but one determined to defend energetically republican institutions, and assure public order, has clearly defined the task imposed upon the new Cabinet. The ministry has no other ambition than to accomplish it.

"In order to bring about the pacification of the country, and to maintain intact our common inheritance, it seemed to us that existing delusions should be effaced, and that the work we are about to undertake required the coöperation of all republicans.

"When the aim is definite, though varying according to the methods of different schools, accord becomes easier and controversies are lost in the presence of the one duty to perform.

"To end the agitations pursued, under disguises easy to penetrate, against the régime which has been sanctioned and will be upheld by universal suffrage, and to require from all the services, loyal assistance, and courageous assumption of responsibility, is necessarily the first duty of the government.

"It is resolved to have all judicial decisions respected, and if the first wish of the country is to listen to the voice of justice, it will maintain silence and respect while its decisions are prepared.

### Uphold the Army.

"In the front rank of the important interests of the country, bound up with the conservation of the dignity of the nation, we place the interests of the army, which the republic has constructed on a stronger and wider basis, and which is synonymous with the republic's security and is the pride of France.

"We think, with the army's most illustrious and surest guides, that inviolable attachment to discipline is the first and essential guarantee of the army's own greatness. We intend to defend it with the same energy against the attacks and solicitations which constitute the most undeserved of insults.

"We desire above all that appeasement may be accomplished, and it will come quickly if every one will give up being a law unto himself and bow to the law of the land.

### Take Full Responsibility.

"To accomplish the work which has devolved upon us we have need of the coöperation of Parliament and its whole confidence. We ask the widest mandate. We take the fullest responsibility. We ask for a truce of the irritating discussions, hurtful to the interests of the country, and that you will vote without delay a law necessary to the good working of the public service.

"If our efforts are not sterile disunion among republicans will vanish and the republic will soon resume the path of economic and social progress."

The Senate, by a vote of 187 to 25, approved the declaration of the government.

### Not to Land Before Friday.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, June 26.—According to the Eclair the French cruiser Sfax, with Captain Alfred Dreyfus on board, is not expected at Brest until Friday. The Sfax coaled at St. Michael's, Azore Islands, on Wednesday last.

### Seats in Court Allotted.

Three hundred of the 600 seats at the Rennes court have been allotted to journalists. The second trial of Dreyfus by court-martial on the charge of having communicated government secrets concerning fortifications to a foreign power will take place in the Army Service Building.

Captain Dreyfus' brother, Matthew, is already at Rennes

## EDITORS ON ALGER RACE.

### MICHIGAN MEN GIVE PREFERENCE FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

**Out of Twenty-nine Expressions of Opinion Fourteen Are for McMillan to Succeed Himself, Six for the Secretary of War, and Nine Non-Committal—Several Believe the Alliance with Pingree Is a Detriment to the Cabinet Officer.**

MICHIGAN EDITORS' PREFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For McMillan | 14 |
| For Alger | 6 |
| Non-committal | 9 |

In response to inquiry by THE TRIBUNE of the editors of various Republican newspapers in Michigan, fourteen replies have been received giving preference to Senator McMillan to succeed himself against six for Secretary of War Alger. In nine instances the editors have been non-committal. Several express the view that an alliance with Governor Pingree is detrimental to Secretary Alger's candidacy.

The substance of the replies is appended.

Albion—Editor Mirror—Alger is the lesser of two evils.

Alpena—Editor Pioneer—No preference at this time.

Algonac—Editor Courier—Too early for a preference.

Battle Creek—Editor Journal—No choice at present.

Caro—Editor Advertiser—Sentiment strongly in favor of McMillan.

Coldwater—Editor Courier and Republican—McMillan more able than Alger and should succeed himself.

Flint—Editor Tribune—McMillan generally favored.

Grand Haven—Editor Courier-Journal—McMillan the choice of leading Republicans and anti-Pingreeites.

Hart—Editor Journal—McMillan should win. Has been valuable man to party.

Hastings—Editor Banner—Pingree a drawback to Alger. Sentiment for McMillan.

Hillsdale—Editor Leader—Mc

# CREWS RACE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

## Pennsylvania Four and Cornell Freshmen Capture the Preliminary Events.

## BIG EVENT COMES TODAY.

## Wisconsin Is Unlucky in the Drawing, Getting the Rough Inside Course.

## ALL FOUR ARE CONFIDENT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26.—[Special.]—Pennsylvania and Cornell distinguished themselves in today's four-oared and freshman eight-oared races with Columbia's youngsters, making a creditable showing in the eight-oared contest.

Cornell was victorious in the freshman race. It was her splendid Courtney stroke that won. Though a bit slow in starting, Columbia made a good showing and forged ahead in one notable spurt toward the finish in a way that brought many cheers for her pluck.

The dual race between the four-oared crews of Pennsylvania and Cornell was won easily by the former. It was evident that for the Ithaca crew Courtney's attention had been lacking. The Pennsylvania crew rowed to the finish in "observation train" style.

There could not be finer racing anywhere than that which delighted 5,000 New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians. The weather and water conditions were perfect. The Regatta committee had the course well marked and efficiently policed. The sun was shining brightly. The rasping winds that have interfered so much with the crew's practice for the last week sank to a faint northerly breeze, which blew straight down the course with the oarsmen and helped them to make fast time. There was barely enough ripple on the smooth water to make it lively for rowing. The day's events—the aquatic cocktails and anchovies of the coming banquet—were excellent appetizers for tomorrow's great feast.

### Viewed by Thousands.

That there will be a big crush of spectators at the university races was indicated by the fact that more than 2,000 men and women climbed aboard the long observation train which rumbled and bumped northward from the Highland Station at 4 o'clock. Other thousands looked on from the shore and the bulkheads and from a fleet of twenty handsome steam and sailing yachts anchored along the last half mile of the course.

From the observation train every man in each boat in the race could be seen as plainly as an object on the palm of the hand.

The course was the lower two miles of the four-mile stretch, and it was in the middle of the ebb tide when the four-oared shells of the Pennsylvania and Cornell paddled up to their stake boats. Starting boys grabbed the shells by the rudder posts, and everybody's heart began thumping badly. Down came Referee "Bronco" Armstrong, on board the white Aileen, a yacht four times as big to be the best kind of a referee's boat.

The puff of white smoke from Armstrong's pistol and the starting of both crews happened simultaneously. Your Uncle Ellis Ward used to teach his boys to jump off so briskly that they gained a length before Yale or any other crew on earth got going, but perhaps Uncle Ellis didn't devote so much time to these substitutes. At all events, Stroke English opened up for the Cornell crew so briskly that they were away before the pistol ceased flashing, and their shells at once showed the length of its forward canvas ahead of Pennsylvania's bow. Cornell was doing thirty-four strokes to the minute.

### Race of Four-Oared Shells.

Little English in the Pennsylvania stroke seat, began business at the rate of thirty-six strokes a minute. Long, clean, with lots of life and dash in the rowing. Up came the Pennsylvania shell inch by inch for the first three or four strokes; then, it settled down, almost half a foot at every heave of the oars.

It was a runaway race. Before the boats had gone half a mile Pennsylvania's rudder was even with Cornell's bow. At the half-mile Pennsylvania had open water between it and its adversary. Cornell was doing thirty-three to the minute and Pennsylvania was rating along at thirty-four.

Cornell's men seemed to lack vim. They showed pretty good form, except that they rushed back on their slides every time they reached out on the catch, thus checking the speed of their boat. Pennsylvania was doing this, too. Her men made up for that fault by the dash and vigor they put into their work. At the mile, which was rowed in 6:29 3-5, Pennsylvania was two lengths to the good and the race was all over but the shouting. From the bridge to the finish line, a mile below, the race was a succession of spurts, though Pennsylvania never rowed higher than thirty-five and Cornell no higher than thirty-three. At the mile and a half Cornell was only a length and a half behind, and a quarter of a mile from home she had almost brought her bow even with Pennsylvania's stern; but the boys of Uncle Ellis Ward trained always drew away again as soon as the Ithacans approached.

It was a bruising finish, and Courtney's men worked gamely. The Quakers were too much for them, though, and crossed the line one length and a quarter in the lead in 11:12. Cornell's time was 11:14 3-5. Both crews finished strong, and both bowmen steered a remarkably good race.

The crews were as follows:

Pennsylvania—J. P. B. Atkin, bow; O. B. Brown, No. 2; J. F. Bechtel, No. 3; S. Crowther Ellis, stroke.

Cornell—A. R. Ayars, bow; L. S. Lyons, No. 2; L. F. Hammer, No. 3; C. B. English, stroke.

### Betting on Freshman Race.

The freshman race invited sufficient money speculation—in fact, too much for the welfare of Columbia's pocketbooks.

"Pennsylvania is not in it," was the cry of the collegians throughout the morning hours, and truly enough she was not, so it was well that no one bet on the Pennsylvanians except at long odds, but Pennsylvania added justly to the picturesqueness of the race and supplied the spectators on the observation train with an element of excitement at all such times as Cornell was not drawing away from Columbia or Columbia was not creeping up on Cornell.

At exactly 5:59 p. m. the three crews shot away from their moorings on this two-mile contest. The water was nearly perfection. It was not mirror-like; it was full of life, with ripples and a gentle, undulating motion. The trio got off together.

If there was any blemish in the start it belonged to Columbia, who, in spite of incessant starting practice, was a bit slow.

It was noticeable, however, that Cornell was the quickest to get into an undisturbed pace—or, in other words, to recover her equanimity after the shock of the send-off.

The eight brawny youngsters in the Ithaca boat got down to housekeeping at once. Pennsylvania also quickly adjusted its load of muscle to the flight and got on an even keel.

Columbia, although she kept up with what might be called the May day procession, did not so quickly "get to rights."

A hundred yards of the course had been covered before the "formation" of the racing trio impressed itself upon the spectators as a formation that was likely to last for some time. Between her flying competitors on either side the bow of Cornell's boat began to nose ahead.

### Cornell Youths in the Lead.

The young Cornellians were pulling 34 strokes a minute, while their friends on either side were pulling 36, yet they had their way about the change of the tableaux, and a moment later had become the apex of a triangle, which for the next mile varied in different degrees of acuteness as Columbia and Pennsylvania, on even terms, lessened or allowed to be extended the inches between them and their flying leader.

At the end of the first half mile Cornell and Columbia were rowing at a uniform number of strokes to the minute, 33, while Pennsylvania had quickened to 34.

A mile was gone over, and still the Cornell boat hung like a thing magnetized between her rivals. But as the two cleared the big bridge and got into the last mile of the race a change occurred.

Pennsylvania began to fall back from the even line she had maintained with Columbia, and with this breaking up of the triangular figure that had been maintained from the beginning of the race Cornell jumped ahead until, for the first time, clear water was seen between her rudder and Columbia's sharp prow, and the spectacle had become one of the old, familiar processional order.

There was another bagful of the sensational left in the race, however. As Cornell entered upon the last quarter of a mile Dr. Peet's youngsters began a phenomenal spurt. Their stroke went up to 35, and in less than a half dozen boat lengths there was no longer open water between them and the leaders.

### Columbia's Brave Spurt.

Young Strebeigh, the coxswain, called upon them to do or die in the name of the beloved Peet. From the observation train arose a cyclone of noise. "Columbia!" "Columbia!" yelled the frenzied students as the bow of the New York shell forged ahead, closing up the perspective behind the long tailend of the Cornell boat.

It looked as though those Columbia freshmen really did have the "something up their sleeve" with which they have been accredited. But the embarrassment was that Cornell was likewise provided with an excess of reserve power, and, husbanding her own final burst until the Columbias had "shot their bolt," pulled away and won by a length and a half in 9:55. Pennsylvania was a bad two lengths behind Columbia.

Clearly the result speaks wonders for the Courtney stroke and the Courtney method of training, for it cannot be said that the Columbia freshmen went "up against" bigger men than themselves.

The average weight of Cornell's freshmen is but 150 and a fraction, while that of Columbia freshmen is 152 and a fraction.

The crews were as follows:

Cornell—A. F. Brinckerhoff, bow; H. L. Chase, No. 2; L. S. Haskin, No. 3; F. H. Tegle, No. 4; J. S. Petty, No. 5; E. H. Parley, No. 6; E. D. Toohill, No. 7; J. M. Francis, stroke; G. E. Long, coxswain.

Columbia—F. C. Stechert, bow; C. W. Bartow, No. 2; G. G. Schroeder, No. 3; T. L. Mount, No. 4; D. W. Smith, No. 5; N. B. Vulte, No. 6; D. M. Armstead, No. 7; C. E. Fisk, stroke; R. L. Strebeigh, coxswain.

Pennsylvania—J. C. Carr, bow; S. J. Henderson, No. 2; J. M. Campbell, No. 3; H. W. Arrison, No. 4; C. T. Sharpless, No. 5; G. A. Huggins, No. 6; M. F. Croasdale, No. 7; S. H. Cregear Jr., stroke; H. B. Evans, coxswain.

The victory of Cornell in today's chief race has had its influence tonight in the betting.

A wager of $700 even on Cornell against Pennsylvania is reported as having been among those made. It is also reported that the Cornell stock will be higher tomorrow because of a speed trial made by the varsity in their shell late this evening after the triumphant freshmen had returned.

## LAST PRACTICE FOR TODAY.

### Pennsylvania Does Some Dashing Work —Wisconsin's Ill Fortune in the Drawings.

Highland, N. Y., June 26.—[Special.]—The varsity crews were favored with beautiful weather for this morning's practice, which was generally easy. The breeze did not come until noon, and then, sweeping down stream, made pretty rough rowing through the afternoon.

From all quarters came reports of confidence and fine spirits and condition. The Columbia men, who were trained a bit fine, have picked up splendidly in the cool and almost chilly weather of the last three days. The Pennsylvania athletes were so strong and frisky that they would have eaten canned roast beef, bolted the cans on the side, and pulled eight miles in time.

The important event of the morning was the drawing for courses in the university struggle tomorrow. When the blind goddess of chance had decided the question the Ithacans got the outside course, toward the middle of the river, a position which they have secured in every race rowed on the Hudson, beginning with 1895.

The courses are numbered from the west shore, beginning with 1 on the inside. Cornell, therefore, drew No. 4, Columbia was next in line, with No. 3, Pennsylvania drew No. 2, and Wisconsin No. 1, nearest the shore.

Whether or not a difference in the strength of the current makes any considerable advantage in outside courses is a question of argument and experiment. Doubtless with a strong tide the outside crew had faster water than the eight next the west bank. But, comparing Cornell's course tomorrow with that of Pennsylvania, No. 4 and No. 2 respectively, there is not sufficient difference of current to interfere with the best crew winning in a four-mile race.

### Wisconsin's Ill Luck.

This matter was the subject of exhaustive and painstaking investigation when it was proposed to shift the course further out in the stream. It may be that between two evenly matched eights having the outside and the inside courses the current would decide the issue. But the inside eddy, or slack water, raises so with wind and tide conditions that as a practical element in the result it may be disregarded, and it is safe to say that the best crew will always win—on this Hudson course.

The Wisconsin men have a right to murmur against fate with their limited time for practice, and that in rough water, after a long and wearing journey, and on top of this handicap the least favorable course of the four.

Columbia is between Cornell and Pennsylvania and has no cause for complaint. But the No. 2 course has not depressed in the least the spirits of coach, oarsmen, and "heelers" of the red and blue at Belleville Villa. It is their opinion that the result of the drawings does not affect their chances of success, and that, if they are good enough to win, the trick will be turned over this course as well as on any other.

The Pennsylvania varsity crew was out early this morning. The four went over their course to pick up ranges.

Courtney and his sturdy Ithacans were lined up on their boathouse float, with their eyes hanging out on their cheeks like onions, when Ellis Ward executed a grand stand play. He started his crew about half a mile above the Cornell boathouse, shouting through his megaphone: "Now, go down a half mile at your prettiest. Row hard, but mind your form and make your work clean as a new dollar."

The word was passed through the shell, and with a racing start Pennsylvania jumped away like a bullet from a rifle. The stroke was thirty-four, and the shell leaped down by the Ithacans with the stride and power of a running greyhound. The men were perfectly together, body and blade, and worked like a machine. It was clean-cut, smooth, fast rowing, and Ellis Ward didn't care who knew it. There may be good form without speed, the action of a hackney park horse, for example, but the Quakers impressively demonstrated the fact they can row both well and fast.

In those three remarkable time trials under twenty minutes the crew held its form to the finish and never weakened a stroke. It does not seem possible that they can be rowed off their feet in the hardest possible race, or that they will show symptoms of going to pieces under any circumstances.

### Between Cornell and Pennsylvania.

While Courtney is a foxy proposition and has his coat sleeves built extra large that he may stow surprises up them, he has his work cut out for him this time, to put it mildly. The Pennsylvania crew need not fear Columbia or Wisconsin, or all signs fail. With favorable conditions tomorrow afternoon the record will be smashed. Pennsylvania has already accomplished this fact by the handsome margin of six seconds in a trial without a pacemaker or contestant. And with the same water the crew which vanquished it will have to cut another slice off the mark, which will hardly happen.

One fast time trial is not to be clasped to the chest of sound opinion, but three in a row call for a respectful hearing. It might be remembered, however, perhaps Cornell might have done some hair-raising trials, if it had gone after them, all of which contributes to the glorious uncertainty of college boat racing.

Wisconsin's was noticeably improved. Their swing was much more even. Welsh at No. 4, who caught a crab yesterday and threw the whole boat out, was much more careful today. He pulled the whole stroke through with the same vigor, but with much greater smoothness. The Badgers, notwithstanding this change for the better, will not go to the line a polished crew. Like the Irishman, they will rely on "main strength."

The Nelson House in Poughkeepsie swarmed with confident young men tonight, each of whom is ready and eager to tell you the winner. But the coaches and oarsmen are not so loquacious, although every one of them has hopes concealed about his person. Reports of the conversation of these owl-eyed wizards who know it all may be sifted to a result something like this: Pennsylvania first, Cornell second, and an awful mixup between Columbia and Wisconsin.

Coach Courtney of Cornell is lugubrious, as always, and swears that this crew is not so fast as his eight of last year. Dr. Walter B. Peet of Columbia could not look sad if he was in training a year just for this purpose. His predictions are always mingled with chuckles, but his supporters are burning up large wads of money to back the blue and white, and tonight several enthusiasts mistook the glare against the sky of the iron furnace for a bonfire of Columbia money.

The collegians are swarming in, and the policemen of Poughkeepsie have selected the tall trees which they will climb tomorrow night.

## STATISTICS OF THE CREWS.

### Names, Weight, Age, and Height of Competitors in Today's Big Boat Race.

Following are the statistics of the crews in today's big four-cornered race:

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

| Name and place. | Weight. | Age. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. L. Fisher, coxswain | 104 | 20 | 5.4 |
| R. W. Robbins, stroke | 153 | 19 | 5.8¼ |
| W. D. Dalzell Jr., No. 7 | 158 | 22 | 5.11 |
| B. W. Bearden, No. 6 | 155 | 22 | 5.11 |
| E. R. Sweetland, No. 5 | 172 | 20 | 6 |
| A. King, No. 4 | 161 | 21 | 6 |
| S. W. Wakeman, No. 3 | 165 | 22 | 6 |
| H. E. Vanderhoef, No. 2 | 161 | 22 | 5.8½ |
| S. Hartley, bow | 160 | 22 | 5.11 |

Average weight of eight men in crew, 161; average age of eight, 21.26 years.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

| Name and place. | Weight. | Age. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. B. Hager, coxswain | 113 | 19 | 5.4 |
| G. F. Gardiner, stroke | 148 | 22 | 5.8½ |
| G. H. Hall, No. 7 | 160 | 22 | 5.9½ |
| J. W. Lamplough, No. 6 | 163 | 22 | 6.0¼ |
| A. H. Flickion, No. 5 | 161 | 20 | 5.10¼ |
| G. B. Snover, No. 4 | 164 | 22 | 5.11 |
| F. J. Davenport, No. 3 | 160 | 22 | 5.10½ |
| W. R. Howell, No. 2 | 162 | 20 | 6.1½ |
| L. Kurtzing (Captain), bow | 150 | 20 | 6 |

Average weight of crew, 153 7-9, including coxswain; average age of crew, 21 years.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

| Name and place. | Weight. | Age. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. Dillon, coxswain | 109 | 19 | 5.1 |
| L. A. Williams, stroke | 154 | 20 | 5.10¼ |
| A. R. Anderson, No. 7 | 172 | 21 | 6 |
| W. C. Sutherland, No. 6 | 158 | 19 | 5.10¼ |
| W. J. Gibson, No. 5 | 165 | 28 | 6.1¼ |
| S. C. Welsh, No. 4 | 172 | 20 | 6.2 |
| I. Mather, No. 3 | 166 | 20 | 6.1 |
| J. I. Lyman, No. 2 | 154 | 19 | 5.11 |
| F. A. Little, bow | 155 | 21 | 6.2¼ |

Average weight of eight men, 162. Average age, 20.75 years.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

| Name and place. | Weight. | Age. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bogue, coxswain | 110 | 18 | 5.5½ |
| B. E. Falconer, stroke | 170 | 19 | 6 |
| O. W. Erdal, No. 7 | 172 | 21 | 6 |
| J. W. McKay, No. 6 | 167 | 22 | 5.11 |
| S. F. Nash, No. 5 | 169½ | 19 | 5.10½ |
| L. Le Prince, No. 4 | 165 | 22 | 6.01¼ |
| C. G. Meyer, No. 3 | 179 | 22 | 6.1¼ |
| A. N. Lawrence Jr., No. 2 | 155 | 20 | 5.10 |
| Hiram Thomas, bow | 153 | 23 | 5.10¼ |

Average weight of eight, 164.8. Average age, 20.62 years.

## BALL-VAUGHN CASE SETTLED.

### Family of Bride Alleged to Have Made a Compromise in Order to Avoid Damage Suit.

St. Joseph, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—The settlement of the Ball-Vaughn trouble, which was taken up in the Circuit Court today, is generally conceded, although the attorneys tonight intimate that they can make nothing public till morning.

On Dec. 26 last Frank Ball, a barber of Benton Harbor, was married to Mildred Vaughn, an alleged Kentucky heiress and beauty. In less than twenty-four hours Miss Vaughn decided that she preferred to be single, and a suit was immediately instituted to annul the marriage. The bride was taken by her mother and brother to their home at Paducah, Ky., where she has been kept in seclusion until this week.

The expectation that a heavy damage suit would be commenced by Ball against the mother and brother for alienating his wife's affections is said to have hastened the settlement of the case here today.

For all manner of stomach troubles Pig Rye is a specific. At druggists, $1.

## SHAMROCK IS LAUNCHED.

### CHALLENGER FOR AMERICA'S CUP TAKES THE WATER.

**Christened by Lady Russell, Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht, Which Will Race Columbia, Is Sent on Its Journey—Accident as the Boat Reaches Midstream, a Barge Colliding with the Racer—No Serious Damage Is Done—Dimensions Still a Secret.**

### SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S STATEMENT.

*"We have engaged to win back the America's cup. We have fairly extended ourselves, and if we are beaten all I can say is honor to the yacht which is better than Shamrock!"*

### DESIGNER FIFE'S STATEMENT.

*"Brains and all that careful thought and knowledge of naval architecture can put into the yacht is there. Every man of us is satisfied that with a fair field we shall give a tight race to any opponent. The Shamrock goes round to Southampton tomorrow or Wednesday for just those little arrangements that a racing experience gives, and then for the journey which, we hope, will herald the cup."*

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 26.—Sir Thomas J. Lipton's yacht Shamrock, which will race the Columbia for the America's cup in October, was launched this afternoon into the River Thames at Millwall, in the East End of London.

The same secrecy which has marked every stage of the vessel's construction was maintained during the launching, and only a few invited guests were permitted to have a glimpse of the yacht before the muddy waters of the Thames covered its lines.

There was no hitch or accident as the boat slipped down the ways, but a tug taking up lines to tow it into Black Pool Basin bumped the racer in the bow. One plate was considerably dented and will have to be replaced, but no damage was done to the frame.

When the curtain at the end of the launching shed was raised part of the stern became visible, showing an upper body of bright green, with a gold band and the name "Shamrock" in gold. An almost momentary glimpse of the hull as it slid down the ways revealed a seemingly ungainly model. It appeared like a broad, shallow disk, perched on an enormous fin that ran down almost to a point. The bright green of the upper works gave way to brilliant, shining metal-bronze or copper underneath, and this in turn to deep gray of some heavier metal.

Accurate figures of the vessel's dimensions were not given out. Its length over all is variously placed at from 125 to 128 feet, water line from 85 to 89 feet, draft with all spars and fittings aboard, 19½ feet, beam 25 feet.

### Vessel Looks Light.

In the water, after launching, the Shamrock looked light, with its bow high, showing that it will still carry considerable weight forward to bring it down to a balance.

Canvas screens extend from both bow and stern, concealing the true lines. But these did not prevent it being seen that the wetted surface is cut away to the last inch.

At noon the invited guests met in the Savoy Hotel for luncheon. Around the table were Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht club; the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Lady Russell, wife of Lord Chief Justice Russell; the Hon. Schomberg K. McDonnell, secretary to the Prime Minister; Sir George Faudel-Phillips, former Lord Mayor of London; Lady Faudel-Phillips, Herbert Gladstone, Major Sharman-Crawford, the Hon. W. Walsh, and Hugh M. McGildowney, of the Royal Ulster Yacht club.

Lord Charles Beresford gave the toast: "May the Shamrock win a fair, square race, and may it have the additional ballast of the America's cup when it returns."

After luncheon the party drove to Millwall on two coaches, with Lord Beresford as whip of the leader. On arrival at Samuda's yard the guests inspected the Shamrock under the guidance of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Will Fife Jr., the designer; Mr. Thorneycroft, the builder; and the Hon. Charles Russell, the intimate friend and adviser of Sir Thomas.

### Christened with a Blessing.

Then ascending to the launching platform within the construction shed, Lady Russell broke a bottle of champagne over the bow as the yacht slowly slid down the ways, saying as she did so:

"I christen you Shamrock. God bless you. Good luck to you. May you bring back the cup."

Another member of the party at the same time broke a bottle of Manhattan cocktails, which an admiring friend had sent from New York to give an international christening bath to the new boat.

Outside there was a cheering crowd along the docks and in boats on the river. Shrieks of whistles and sirens greeting the appearance of the yacht gliding gracefully down to the water.

On deck were the crew and a number of workmen. Flying from the bow was a pretty Irish-American flag, presented to Sir Thomas J. Lipton by several women in New York. Overhead, on the launching shed, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were waving in the breeze.

As the tug bumped into the Shamrock just after the launching there was a great cry of fear, especially from members of the launching party, but it was soon ascertained that the damage was not serious.

### Lipton Hopes to Win.

"Tell the American people," said Sir Thomas, "that I have left no stone unturned and lost no effort in floating the best boat expert knowledge in England could devise, with the firm determination to bring the America's cup to England. The battle has yet to be fought. Win or lose, the Americans will be no less my friends than they now are. If the American yacht wins the people of Great Britain, without a grain of envy or ill-feeling, will sincerely congratulate the Americans on the possession of a better craft, and the consequent right to retain the cup. I don't know who was first to plant the shamrock on American soil, but I think I may fairly claim the honor of first floating Shamrock in American waters."

Designer Fife said: "Every man of us is satisfied that with a fair field we shall give a tight race to any opponent."

### Beresford Is Enthusiastic.

Lord Charles Beresford is enthusiastic over the new boat. "I consider the hull of the Shamrock to be a remarkable triumph of construction," he said. "It is built on original lines. In the water it is not so striking as out of it. In my opinion its under-water construction is unique. Its apparent great beam is necessary to satisfy the tremendous area of canvas. Its designer and builder have proceeded on the soundest lines for lightness and speed, and if it is not the swiftest boat afloat I shall be surprised."

W. G. Jameson, Captain of the Britannia, and yachting adviser to the Prince of Wales, after looking over the Shamrock, said:

"It will show a pair of heels to the best yacht on this side. It combines qualities of lightness and strength which must cause it to give a good account of itself if its plates are not strained in crossing the Atlantic. Its keel, as far as I could judge, is a composition of bronze, lead, and aluminium. It has a deep draft. Over all it seems a likely craft. From descriptions I have read of the Columbia, I think that, whichever wins, little difference will divide them at the finish."

After the launching a reception was held in a marquee in the yard. Toasts were proposed, healths drank, and speeches made.

The Shamrock was towed to a berth in the upper basin of the India docks. Tomorrow or Wednesday it will be towed to Southampton for final fitting out.

## PUT ON TRIAL FOR KIDNAPING.

### Mrs. Ingersoll and John Collins Face Charge of Stealing Gerald Lapiner—Eight Jurors Chosen.

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Ingersoll and John Collins were placed on trial before Judge Waterman yesterday on the charge of kidnaping Gerald Lapiner, the baby son of Louis Lapiner, who disappeared on May 30, 1898, and on March 20 was found on a farm near Painesville, O. Assistant State's Attorney Crowe occupied the day in the selection of eight jurors. It is expected that the jury will be completed this morning. Mrs. Ingersoll's plea, it is understood, will be insanity.

The jurors selected were:

D. J. Rock, plumber, 1210 Lill avenue.
F. C. Wykel, printer, 617 West Erie street.
J. H. McLary, engineer, 573 West Twenty-eighth street.
E. A. Duval, barber, 612 West Fourteenth place.
P. E. Zimmerman, bank clerk, Oak Park.
George H. Tiarks, commission merchant, 296 Sheffield avenue.
Bernhard Stillwell, night watchman, 138 Center street.
Patrick Gavin, street car conductor, 659 West Forty-third street.

The selection of a jury to try August Becker on the charge of murdering his wife was begun in Judge Stein's court. Out of twenty-four veniremen examined but three were accepted. They are:

Adolph Schmuhl, 4850 Dearborn street.
Albert Mangold, 1336 Lexington avenue.
Charles Kellner, 41 North Talman avenue.

Testimony considered by the State as unfavorable to the cause of Emil Rollinger was heard at the session of the second trial of the North Side butcher, who is accused of murdering his wife. Family rows were reviewed by Mrs. Rollinger's brother and the butcher's little son.

## W. H. DOUGLASS DIES SUDDENLY

### Demise of Bucket-Shop Man on Sunday Causes a Flurry in His Business Circle.

William H. Douglass, prominent in Chicago bucket-shop circles, died of heart disease on Sunday, and yesterday the announcement of his death caused a flurry in the business in which he had become famous.

Mr. Douglass died at his home, 4954 Washington avenue. A singular feature of his taking off is that it was similar to that of a former partner, William Martin, who also expired from heart failure.

"Billy" Douglass, as he was known among his friends, had lived in Chicago off and on since the early days of bucket-shopping. He was identified with the old house of James A. Murphy & Co., later with "Sid" McHie and "Billy" Martin, and finally he launched out on his own account.

A year ago Mr. Douglass went to San Francisco and opened a large place with a system of leased wires throughout that section of the country. He returned to Chicago on April 1, and opened an office in the Rialto Building. He carried on a city and country business.

The announcement of Mr. Douglass' death caused a flurry among bucket-shop firms and patrons. His manager announced to all correspondents that all trades would be closed out at the opening quotations yesterday morning. Many firms are his creditors from $1,000 to $3,600 apiece. No settlement can be reached until the affairs of Douglass & Co. are straightened out.

## WILD MAN CAUGHT AT LAST.

### Man Who Has Lost All Semblance to a Human Being Captured in Wisconsin.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., June 26.—[Special.]—A wild man was captured in the woods, fifty miles north of this city, and placed in the county jail here today. He is 60 years of age, and has lost nearly all resemblance to a human being. His hair and beard are two feet long, and his raiment consists of a solitary gunny sack wrapped around his body, and on his head a coonskin cap. It is impossible to hold conversation with him as he has lost all knowledge of speech.

This strange creature has been seen many times for the last ten years by land hunters, and is a hermit.

The residents of Tony saw this wild-looking man on the streets of the village on Saturday. He was stopped by the village marshal and questioned. He answered by drawing a bowie knife on the marshal and assuming a menacing attitude. With the assistance of two others the marshal disarmed the hermit and brought him to the city this morning.

The authorities are undecided what disposition to make of the man. If found insane by the Examining board tomorrow he will be sent to the county asylum. If not demented, he will either be taken to the poorhouse or given his liberty.

## WOMAN EXAMINES THE MAYOR.

### Jones of Toledo Put on the Stand to Prove the Sanity of an Alleged Perjurer.

Toledo, O., June 26.—[Special.]—Marie Burroughs, who has caused the city and others so much trouble, and who is now on trial for perjury, having refused to recognize an attorney appointed by the court, today took matters into her own hands as her attorney was endeavoring to prove insanity, and, among other witnesses, subpœnaed Mayor Jones. Of him she asked:

"Mayor Jones, you are a firm believer in the golden rule, and your hobbies are the golden rule and municipal ownership, are they not?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the answer.

"And some people are apt to call you a crank, simply because they do not agree with you, are they not?"

"Yes. They are not only apt to do so, but they do," responded Mayor Jones.

"Well, then," said Mrs. Burroughs, "the fact that they say you are a crank is no sign that there is anything wrong with your brain, is it?"

"No, I think not," was the laughing reply, while the spectators broke into loud and long laughter.

Mrs. Burroughs felt that she had scored a point, for she smiled triumphantly and said, "That's all."

## INSURANCE IN SUICIDE CASE.

### Judge Phillips Decides Against Assessment Company in Jarman Suit—Significance of the Ruling.

Kansas City, Mo., June 26.—Federal Judge Phillips, in a decision today in the case of Rosa B. Jarman against the Knights Templar and Masons' Life Indemnity company, holds, first, that under the statute governing assessment insurance companies it was no defense against the payment of the policy that the insured committed suicide unless it was shown that he contemplated suicide at the time he was insured; and, second, that changes in the rules of the company made after the policy was taken out would not affect the payment of the policy. Lawyers have estimated this ruling will cost assessment companies at once about half a million dollars.

## TOWN WINS FIGHT OVER TRACKS

### Northwestern Road Officials Agree to Terms Insisted On by Waukegan Authorities.

The Northwestern has practically given in to the Town of Waukegan in the fight over the laying of tracks on the lake front. Railway officials said yesterday the deed to the land, which was to be given to the town in exchange for the right to lay the track, had been sent to the Waukegan agent to turn it over to the city, when the latter allows them to complete the track in dispute.

## END OF DISARMING PLAN.

### GERMAN DELEGATE BLUNTLY DEFEATS CZAR'S MAIN PROPOSAL.

**Colonel Gross von Schwarzhoff Makes Public Statement of Kaiser's Position—American Idea for Arbitration Court Meets with Favor—Sensation Caused by Failure of Fundamental Scheme of Hague Peace Congress—Secretary Hollis Feels Encouraged.**

London, June 27.—The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague says:

"The German delegates today privately informed their colleagues that they had received instructions to accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, as outlined in the Anglo-American plans.

"This, and the speech of Colonel Gross von Schwarzhoff plainly intimating that Germany had made up its mind against the Russian idea of disarmament are the two great events of the whole conference.

### Final Blow to Russia.

"Delegates, some friendly to Germany and others hostile, were unanimous in declaring the Schwarzhoff speech a final blow.

"The effect was tremendous within the conference when Schwarzhoff pointedly exclaimed: 'Germany is not ruined. On the contrary, her wealth, contentedness, and standard of life [he used these English words] are daily increasing.'

"Altogether his speech was the greatest sensation of the conference, as nobody expected Germany to reject the Russian proposals in so brusque and unconditional a manner.

### Tries to Avert Disaster.

"When the disarmament proposals came on the first feeling of most of the members was to reject everything forthwith. M. de Staal, seeing this, went up to the chairman and asked him to propose a subcommittee. On the division all the delegates voted for the postponement of the consideration of military disarmament until after the report of the subcommittee except those of Germany and Austria, who voted for its immediate consideration, which would have meant immediate rejection.

"The Swiss delegate abstained from voting and the United States at first sided with Germany; but Captain Crozier was finally talked over and he voted with the majority.

"Colonel Gross von Schwarzhoff spoke for over half an hour with overpowering frankness. His speech was considered admirable and the members of the conference predict that he has a future.

"He said the reduction of peace forces in no way implied a corresponding reduction of offensive power. These forces might be kept stationary and a country still be increasing its offensive power.

### Declares Plan Absurd.

"Length of military service, service by deputy, railways, rapidity of mobilization, and economical conditions will all be factors making up the military strength of a country, and to take one term only of the problem and to argue that reducing forces all round would leave various countries on the same relative footing toward one another as before, however plausible it might be to an outsider, was to the military expert so manifest an absurdity that he (the speaker) wondered it had been put forward, presumably in earnest.

"The Russians, he said, call Siberia a colony, but in a European war they would bring every Siberian regiment to Europe by rail.

"When the German delegate sat down everybody thought, 'What will the Russians say?' and the reply of Colonel Jalinski showed that they were lamer than ever.

### Russia's Lame Reply.

"Indeed, one noticeable feature of the conference is the utter inferiority of the Russians in debate. Perhaps it is only an accident, but not a single member of the Russian delegation, Professor de Martens not excepted, seems able to fight a controversy before a couple of dozen persons.

"If military disarmament halts naval disarmament is lame.

### To Modify Court Plan.

"The Arbitration committee sat for three hours today. Germany will accept the permanent court, subject perhaps to some modifications. It wants the privilege for the great powers of naming more than two on the list of Judges, the smaller powers nominating only two.

"The American scheme for the revision of sentence, already published, came on. There was no vote, but the feeling was that the scheme had been insufficiently prepared. Professor Asser's motion, already published, enabling the signatories of an international treaty, such as the postal union, to become third parties in a litigation between signatories, was adopted unanimously. The importance of this article is that it opens the door for universal interpretations of controversial points in treaties. The conference may last another three weeks."

### Will Hold to American Plan.

The Hague, June 26.—Frederick Holls, secretary of the American delegation to the Peace conference, referring in conversation to the proposals of the United States for the protection of private property at sea, with the exception of contraband of war, in time of war, from capture and seizure, said:

"We have strong ground for making the propositions. The President understood the Russian invitation comprised the question of private property at sea, and has instructed us to raise the question. We will push the matter energetically, insisting that the conference is competent, and that if its competence is doubtful a liberal interpretation was necessary.

"We believe that if the proposals are rejected they will be referred to another conference. Anyhow, they will have been most useful, as the attitude of each power will be defined.

"The State department has sent us a strong pamphlet, containing resolutions passed by many cities of the United States, which has been handed to each delegate."

### Work on Arbitration Code.

The drafting Committee on Arbitration adopted the first reading of the proposed code of procedure on arbitration. The vote on the second reading will occur on Friday, when the second reading of the permanent arbitration proposal, based on the scheme of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the head of the British delegation, will occur.

## GOES TO PROSECUTE JESTER.

### John W. Gates on His Way to Push the Case Against the Slayer of His Brother.

Wichita, Kas., June 26.—[Special.]—John W. Gates passed through this city tonight en route to Shawnee and Tecumseh, Ok., where he goes to prosecute Alexander Jester, the accused murderer of his brother Gilbert. Mr. Gates was accompanied by Mr. Gurney of Chicago.

"The first heard of the finding of Jester," said Mr. Gates, "was when I read it in the newspapers. I was in New York City when the papers published it first. I immediately left for home and started for Oklahoma. I received a long telegram from County Attorney S. G. Pittman of Pottawattomie County, stating that Jester had been brought to Tecumseh, the county seat, and placed in jail and would be held until Tuesday, when habeas corpus proceedings would be heard."

Mr. Gates will travel on a special train from Oklahoma City, which has been placed at his disposal by President Ripley of the Santa Fé.

Governor Barnes was introduced to Mr. Gates and he appeared deeply interested in the Jester murder case.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK SLEEPING CAR-NIGHT TRAIN.

Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Beginning today, June 27, the Pennsylvania lines will place in service on their night train leaving Chicago Union Station at 11:30 p. m. through sleeping cars for New York, arriving that city Twenty-third Street Station at 7:05 second morning. This is a first-class train, and the service will be first-class in every particular.

For sleeping car reservations apply to Ticket Agent Pennsylvania lines, 248 Clark street, corner Jackson, 221 Michigan avenue, Auditorium Annex, or Union Station, corner Canal and Adams streets.

STORY TELLERS' NUMBER.

THE JULY CENTURY.

Entertaining Articles.

GEORGE ELIOT.—Personal Reminiscences by Mrs. James T. Fields. With a portrait.

VICTOR HUGO.—A novel study of his work as draftsman and decorator. Fully illustrated.

STEVENSON.—New stories of his life in Samoa by his stepdaughter, Isobel Osbourne Strong.

KIPLING.—A study of his racial instinct, by Henry Rutgers Marshall. (With frontispiece portrait in tint.)

BRET HARTE.—Reminiscences by his friend Noah Brooks, who was Harte's associate in journalism in the days of his first great success.

WALTER SCOTT.—The story of his first love here truthfully told for the first time, with a number of portraits of Scott drawn by a contemporary, John Sheriff ("Dr. Syntax").

DANIEL DEFOE.—A sketch of Defoe and the story of "The Making of Robinson Crusoe"—interesting facts about Alexander Selkirk, etc. Portraits

## WINS BROOKLYN SERIES.

### CHICAGO MAKES IT THREE OUT OF FOUR GAMES.

**Cowboys Take Kindly to Both Yeager and Dunn and Bat Them Effectively—Callahan Is Wild, but Steadies in Critical Situations and Finally Pulls Out Victory—Jennings Sent to the Bench by Umpire Emslie—Results of Other Contests.**

| | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 43 | 25 | .632 |
| Boston | 38 | 29 | .567 |
| Phila'phia | 35 | 31 | .530 |
| Chicago | 34 | 32 | .515 |
| St. Louis | 34 | 36 | .486 |
| Baltimore | 32 | 35 | .478 |
| Cincinnati | 28 | 39 | .418 |
| New York | 29 | 37 | .439 |
| Pittsburg | 24 | 32 | .429 |
| Louisville | 24 | 38 | .387 |
| Washington | 18 | 43 | .295 |
| Cleveland | 10 | 46 | .179 |

**Yesterday's Games.**

Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 12; Pittsburg, 10.
Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 1.
Louisville, 6; Washington, 3.
New York, 10; Cleveland, 7.

**Games Today.**

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburg.

## LUCKY IN BUNCHING HITS.

### Timely Batting Gives Chicago the Fourth Game with the Trolley Dodgers.

Two vicious batting assaults, one directed against Yeager, the other against Dunn, piled up the runs for Chicago in two innings yesterday, and, in spite of the wild pitching of Callahan, the Cowboys clung with desperation to the lead attained and for the third time Hanlon's team went down in defeat. The score was 6 to 5.

The game was a fitful one, full of ups and downs, and many times Chicago seemed doomed to defeat, but Callahan, after pitching himself into desperate situations, braced at times when the team seemed overwhelmed and by wonderful exhibitions of nervy pitching held the Bridegrooms in safety. But Callahan's work was mostly bad, and only the lucky clustering of hits which amassed runs for the Cowboys saved the team from utter rout.

The bridegrooms, seeing a new pair of umpires, set out at the start to train them, but before the first assault on Emslie was finished Jennings was relegated to the clubhouse and the silence of submission fell over the Trolley Dodgers only to break forth again in the ninth, when Kelley and Dahlen aired their supposed grievances during the last struggle to avert defeat. In this climax Callahan was himself and by grand pitching he struck out two of Hanlon's crowd and the game ended with a roar of applause.

**Chicago Takes the Lead.**

Chicago jumped to the lead right at the start, and maintained the slight advantage until the fifth, when everybody went to the bad and wild pitching and an excusable muff by Donahue gave the Grooms three runs. Yeager was pitching then in masterful style, and Chicago's chances were as slender as Bernhardt's Hamlet, but there came a sudden change. In the sixth Lange and Everitt dashed out a hit, and Donahue dropped a bit over into left, and the score was tied.

Then Manager Edward Hanlon decided not to let well enough alone, and sent Dunn to relieve Yeager, and there followed in the seventh an avalanche of fierce drives, and before the bombardment was cut short by Everitt's attempt to make the circuit on a base hit, Chicago had amassed three runs, and the Bridegrooms, hurt and astonished, were sulking.

The next inning brought them out of their gloom, for McGann and Daly, taking advantage of Connor's unfamiliarity with the third baseman's duties, rolled hunts down that way and beat them out, and Duke Farrell followed with a crashing double that sent home two runs and again sent Chicago stock tumbling downward. Callahan rallied then, gained control of his previously unwieldy fast curve, and whipped it across the plate with amazing speed and the dizzy Bridegrooms were helpless.

In the ninth came the final struggle. Kelley raved at the plate, objecting to everything and refusing to strike, hoping to draw a base, but was finally struck out. Dahlen drew a base. Then Everitt captured Jones' terrific bounder, but Dahlen reached second. A hit meant disaster, but Callahan, pitching with provoking coolness, weaved a web of curves about big Dan McGann and struck him out, while the crowd went into ecstasies, forgetting all the bad work of the earlier part of the game.

**Cowboys' First Run.**

Chicago's first run was made on Ryan's slashing double and out and Lange's drive that struck Yeager on the neck and bounded out past third.

Brooklyn had several chances, but did not score until the third; when Farrell and Yeager led with hits, Casey fanned, but Callahan by a magnificent bit of fielding threw Farrell out at third. Keeler walked into the ball and was allowed to take first. With the bases full Callahan made a wild pitch and an instant later, when Keeler poked a bounder down field, Donahue permitted Dement's low throw to escape, and another pair of tallies was registered. But those mistakes were forgotten and forgiven during the batting rallies which followed. Score:

CHICAGO.

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E | SH | BB | BE | LB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, lf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Green, rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dement, 2b | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lange, cf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Everitt, 1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeager, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dunn, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Connor, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Donahue, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Callahan, p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 27 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |

BROOKLYN.

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E | SH | BB | BE | LB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Casey, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Keeler, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kelley, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dahlen, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jones, cf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| McGann, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daly, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Farrell, c | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeager, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dunn, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —6 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —5 |

Hits—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 9. Errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Callahan, 3; off Yeager, 1; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Callahan, 2; by Yeager, 1; by Dunn, 1. Wild pitch—Callahan. Passed ball—Farrell. Time—1:55. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

**Notes of the Game.**

McCormick left last night for Cincinnati to visit during the idleness of the team.

Not one of the Brooklyn players knew Yeager had been taken out of the box until Dunn walked out and started to pitch.

Callahan saved Dahlen an error by loafing on a bounder in the second inning. Dahlen threw wild, but McGann caught the ball and returned to first in time to head Callahan off.

Today and tomorrow the Chicago club is idle, resting before facing New York on Thursday. Most of the players will remain in town and attend the races.

The Brooklyn players departed for Pittsburg last night, angry and shaken in their confidence in themselves. The setback received at the hands of the Cowboys was unexpected and not at all welcome. Hanlon scored half the team after the second defeat.

Yesterday's game was lost by McGann, for, after figuring down all the possibilities, his failure to accept a chance was the cause. With a man on first, Connor hit hard to McGann. The play in a thousand was to make a throw to head off the runner at second, but instead McGann touched first and lost the opportunity for a double, and Donahue's fluke hit that followed sent home a run. Everitt made the same play in the ninth, when he should have shut Dahlen off at second, but as Callahan struck out the next man it cost nothing.

The Bridegrooms quit in the seventh and played as Cincinnati does under like circumstances. The inning in which Yeager was one and filled with the prettiest hitting Chicago has done in many games. Green led with a hit, Dement singled, and the pair stole together. The ball escaped Casey, and, rolling back, struck McDonald, and Green was permitted to walk home. Lange drove a beautiful liner to Dahlen, and took second while Jones and Keeler were messing over the ball. Everitt followed with a slashing drive. Keeler came forward and tried to pocket the ball and it rolled on over the fence. Keeler lofted back after the ball, and Everitt made a bold attempt to score and was caught at the plate.

**Pittsburg and Boston Split Even.**

Pittsburg, Pa., June 26.—Boston took the first game because Pittsburg made costly errors and was slow on plays that do not show in the score. Pittsburg won the second because the visitors could not hit Leever and because Killen's old comrades found him easy. Attendance, 4,200. Score:

| Pittsburg | R | BP | A | E | Boston | R | BP | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Donovan, rf | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Stahl, rf | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| McCarthy, lf | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Tenney, 1b | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Williams, 3b | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Long, as | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Beaumo't, cf | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Collins, 3b | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Clarke, 1b | 1 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Duffy, lf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ely, as | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Frisbee, cf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien, 2b | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Lowe, 2b | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Schriver, c | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | Bergen, c | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Leever, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Killen, p | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 6 | 13 | 27 | 11 | 2 | Totals | 1 | 5 | 24 | 13 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | —8 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Two-base hits—McCarthy, Williams, Beaumont, Schriver, Leever. Three-base hit—Leever. Sacrifice hits—Ely (2). Stolen bases—McCarthy, Williams, Beaumont, Long. Double play—Ely-Clark. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Killen, 2. Struck out—By Leever, 2; by Killen, 2. Wild pitch—Killen. Time—1:50. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

**Louisville, 6; Washington, 3.**

Louisville, Ky., June 26.—By winning today's game Louisville took the series from Washington. Padden's fielding and clever base-running with the pitcher held the ball, were easily the features. Padden was removed from the game in the seventh inning for continuous kicking, Mercer taking his place. Attendance, 300. Score:

| Louisville | R | BP | A | E | Washing'n | R | BP | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarke, lf | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Selna, cf | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Hoy, cf | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | O'Brien, lf | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Dexter, rf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Ath'ton, 3b | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Wagner, ss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Bonner, ss | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Powers, c | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | Free'an, rf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ritchey, 2b | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | Padden, ss | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Wills, 3b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Meyer, as | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Leach, as | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | Barry, 1b | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Woods, p | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Butler, c | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Dineen, p | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 6 | 10 | 27 | 14 | 3 | Totals | 3 | 13 | 24 | 9 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —6 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —3 |

First base on errors—Washington, 2. Two-base hit—Woods. Three-base hit—Atherton. Home run—Padden. First base on balls—Off Woods, 1; off Dineen, 3. Struck out—By Woods, 4; by Dineen, 3. Stolen bases—Clarke (2), Dexter, Bonner. Wild pitch—Dineen. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; Washington, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey, Clarke. Time—2:05. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

**New York, 10; Cleveland, 7.**

Cleveland, June 26.—The wildness of Bates lost the game for the home team. Score:

| Cleveland | R | BP | A | E | New York. | R | BP | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dowd, cf | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mur'ty'n, cf | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Harley, lf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Clerna's, lf | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Quinn, 2b | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Doyle, 1b | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullv'n, 3b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Donlin, rf | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| M'Alls, rf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Gleason, 2b | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Tucker, 1b | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | O'Brien, lf | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lachance, ss | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wilson, 3b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Sch'ck'r, c | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Warner, c | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Bates, p | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Gettig, p | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 7 | 12 | 24 | 13 | 1 | Totals | 10 | 9 | 27 | 18 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —7 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —10 |

Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 9. First base on balls—Off Bates, 9; off Gettig, 1. Three base hit—Harley. Two base hits—Dowd, Quinn (2). Sacrifice hits—Tucker, Lachance, O'Brien. Stolen bases—McAllister, Davis, O'Brien, Gettig. Struck out—By Bates, 1; by Gettig, 1. Double play—Tucker. Wild pitch—Bates. Balk—Bates. Umpires—Smith and Andrews. Time of game—2:10. Attendance—100.

**No Game at St. Louis.**

St. Louis, Mo., June 26.—Today's game with Philadelphia was postponed on account of rain.

**Freedman Pays His Fine.**

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—President Schmelz of the Washington club today paid into the National league treasury a fine of $500 for the violation of the playing rules by his club, in leaving the field in the game with Brooklyn June 16, and pursuant to the decision to declare the game forfeited. The Brooklyn club made a demand for the fine money. No request for the levying of a fine has been received from Mr. Young, the National League New York game under similar circumstances. In paying the money Freedman gave notice of an appeal to the Board of Directors.

**No More Games at Cleveland.**

Cleveland, O., June 26.—Cleveland will not see any more league baseball this year. No more games will be played here after the series with Boston closes, July 1. President Robinson made this announcement today. The cause, he says, is the refusal of nearly every club that has played here this season to come here owing to poor attendance. This year the gate receipts at the grounds of the Cleveland club have not averaged much over $50 per day. All the Cleveland games will be transferred to other cities.

## GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

### Kansas City Blues Knock Hutchinson Out of the Box and Defeat the Millers.

| | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 39 | 23 | .629 |
| Indianapolis | 30 | 26 | .566 |
| Columbus | 28 | 24 | .537 |
| Detroit | 28 | 26 | .518 |
| St. Paul | 28 | 32 | .506 |
| Milwaukee | 26 | 28 | .481 |
| Kansas City | 22 | 31 | .415 |
| Buffalo | 22 | 32 | .396 |

Minneapolis, Minn., June 26.—Hutchison went into the air in the fifth and when he came down again the Blues had scored five runs. McNeeley relieved Hutchison in the seventh, but the Blues pounded him for three more. The score:

| Minneap's. | R | BP | A | E | KansasCity. | R | BP | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davis, cf | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hulen, ss | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Nash, rf | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Gettman, cf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilmot, rf | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Ganzel, lb | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Andrews, 3b | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rothfuss, lf | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Werden, 2b | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Miller, c | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith, ss | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Raymer, 2b | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Abbat'o, 2b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Reilly, 3b | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheelock, c | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Wilson, lf | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hutch'n, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Boyle, c | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| McNeeley, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Bardes, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meaney | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Egan, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 7 | 18 | 24 | 9 | 2 | Totals | 4 | 9 | 26 | 13 | 7 |

*Carey batted for Abbatichio in the ninth.
†Abbatichio out on bunt strikes.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —7 |
| Kansas City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Two-base hits—Werden, Andrews, Smith, Davis. Three-base hit—Gettman. Home run—Ganzel. Time of game—2:00. Attendance—800. Umpire—Brennan.

**Columbus, 8; Buffalo, 1.**

Columbus, O., June 26.—[Special.]—Rube Waddell was invincible today and but for a base on balls would have shut the visitors out. Daub went up in the air in the fifth and three hits, three passes, and three errors netted eight runs. The score:

| Columbus. | R | BP | A | E | Buffalo. | R | BP | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geis, cf | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Gilligan, ss | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Picker'g, lf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Garry, cf | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Frank, rf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Fe'ster, rf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tebeau, 1b | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | White, lf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| B'bauer, 2b | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Massey, lb | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Eustace, ss | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Mack, 2b | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Gilies, 3b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Hines, 2b | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Buckley, c | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Diggins, c | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Waddell, p | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Daub, p | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Totals | 8 | 9 | 27 | 8 | 0 | Totals | 1 | 4 | 24 | 13 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | *— | 8 |
| Buffalo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —1 |

Two-base hits—Buckley, Bierbauer. Daub. Three-base hit—Waddell. Struck out—By Waddell, 4; by Daub, 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Cantillion. Attendance—200.

**Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 0.**

St. Paul, Minn., June 26.—St. Paul could not hit Rettger, and was shut out without much effort. Score:

| St. Paul. | R | BP | A | E | Milwaukee | R | BP | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geier, 2b | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Stafford, rf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mansfield | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Weaver, lf | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Delehanty, rf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nicol, ss | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Shugart, ss | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | Gray, 3b | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cr'k'y, lf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Stafford, 1b | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Preston, rf | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | H'lm'n, 2b | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Spies, c | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | Speer, c | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| McGill, p | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Rettger, p | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 0 | 3 | 27 | 11 | 4 | Totals | 4 | 8 | 27 | 18 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |
| Milwaukee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —4 |

Double play—Shoch-Hallman-Stafford. Time—1:35. Attendance—500. Umpire—Haskell.

**Indianapolis, 4; Detroit, 3.**

Indianapolis, Ind., June 26.—Scott had the best support today and kept the visitors' hits well scattered. Though outbatted the Hoosiers won. Score:

| Indiana'p's. | R | BP | A | E | Detroit. | R | BP | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hogrie'r, rf | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Barrett, cf | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Allen, ss | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Elberf'd, ss | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Motz, 1b | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | Dungan, rf | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McFad'n, cf | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Dillard, 2b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Hartsell, lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ryan, 2b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stewart, 2b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Slater, 1b | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Hickey, 3b | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Shaw, lf, c | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Heydon, c | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Buelow, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Scott, p | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Easton, lf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Frisk, p | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 4 | 6 | 27 | 16 | 2 | Totals | 3 | 6 | 27 | 10 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | *— | 4 |
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —3 |

Double play—Elberfeld, Dillard. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—2 hours. Attendance—850.

**Milwaukee Releases Hallman.**

Milwaukee, Wis., June 26.—A telegram tonight from Connie Mack, manager of the Milwaukee Baseball club, announces the release of Second Baseman Hallman, who has been Captain of the team since the season opened.

**Interstate League.**

| | W. | L. | Pct. | | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mansfield | 37 | 25 | .600 | Youngstown | 30 | 31 | .492 |
| Toledo | 35 | 22 | .600 | Gr. Rapids | 24 | 31 | .436 |
| Newcastle | 28 | 21 | .571 | Wheeling | 22 | 32 | .407 |
| Ft. Wayne | 30 | 29 | .508 | Dayton | 21 | 35 | .388 |

AT DAYTON, O.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dayton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |
| Fort Wayne | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |

Batteries—Gilpatrick and Rieman; Swaim and Berger.

AT NEWCASTLE, PA.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| Mansfield | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Batteries—Buckley and Fitzwater; Belt and R. Miller.

AT WHEELING, W. VA.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheeling | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |
| Youngstown | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —5 |

Batteries—Pastorius and Twineham; McFarland and Latimer.

AT TOLEDO, O.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —12 |
| Grand Rapids | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —1 |

Batteries—Ferguson and Arthur; Attrock, Harper, and Cote.

**Williams, 4; Amherst, 0.**

Amherst, Mass., June 26.—Williams, 4; Amherst, 0.

## WILL ENLARGE THEIR LEAGUE.

### Illinois-Indiana League Managers to Decide Tonight on New Members—Meet at Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—President Schmidt of the Indiana-Illinois Baseball league believes at the special meeting of the league called for tomorrow night it will be decided to make the change from a six to an eight club league by admitting Bloomington, Ill., and Crawfordsville, Ind. Two weeks ago, when Kokomo dropped out, and later when Anderson also dropped out, Bloomington made application for a place.

Maattoon had made prior application, and was given Kokomo's place, and then when a new company was formed at Kokomo it was given Anderson's place a week later. The Lawson Brothers had held the franchises in Kokomo and Anderson, and had made a great deal of trouble in the league. Both brothers were scheming for an Indiana league, composed of cities in the northern and northeastern part of the State, by which the mileage would be reduced. By admitting Mattoon and giving Bloomington a place to the new Kokomo club it was necessary to hold a meeting to rearrange the schedule, which primarily was the purpose of tomorrow's meeting.

The six clubs now in the league—Terre Haute, Mattoon, Danville, Ill., Wabash, Muncie, and Kokomo—are each thought to be in good financial condition, and the attendance at games is improving, but it is believed that with Crawfordsville and Bloomington taken in on the Western circuit the mileage expense will be proportionately reduced.

President Schmidt says he has heard of no objection to the eight club proposition, and each of the two new cities has been asked to send a representative tomorrow. The salary list is limited to $600, and the guarantee is only $300. The experience so far has demonstrated that good ball can be provided on that financial basis, as there are many players now available who at the first of the season were rating higher than they are at present. In each of the six cities the franchise is owned by a local stock company, as will be the case in Bloomington and Crawfordsville.

Mattoon, Ill., June 26.—Manager Menk today signed for the Mattoon team of the Indiana-Illinois league Pitcher Young of the late Bloomington Western association team.

## WORK WITH THEIR NEW SHELL.

### Harvard Oarsmen May Yet Get Their Boat in Shape for the Race on Thursday.

Gale's Ferry, Conn., June 26.—[Special.]—At sunset tonight the river was almost without a ripple, and all the crews save the Yale freshmen were assembled at the river. All the work was done within a mile from the Harvard House, and from the spot it was possible to follow the work of each crew. Harvard's varsity oarsmen were the first to get to work. They went out for the second time today in the new Davis boat. They found some more changes that should be made, and did not come in until all was all when it was found necessary to put back for repairs. While they were making these, Coach J. J. Storrow, who returned from Cambridge this afternoon, had his freshmen a half-mile spin. They then returned to the boathouse to pick up a race with the varsity.

Then the pop of a pistol was heard, and the Yale crew was seen pulling out from the ferry. After rowing slowly stroke Coach Gallaudet stopped the crew, and again went through the regulation start. As the eight pulled past Red Top there was a burst of speed. The boat was rated at thirty-four, and the men were working in the best form developed this season.

Harvard's crews' measured mile were sent over to the half-mile flag, and then went out over the course for half a mile. It was a tight pull, but from the Red Top to the finish the varsity won. The varsity four and freshmen four were having a little contest of their own for half a mile, in which the varsity four, with the addition of a coxswain, won handily.

After going a mile further down the course Yale turned back again, and Coach Harvard an exhibition of what it could expect on Thursday. It was pretty, and made a profound impression.

Harvard fooled every one, however, for when the crews reached over to the float, as if to go in, nearly every one stroked. Coach Storrow found out the changes had been completed in the new shell, and ordered the men to try it for the last time today. The freshmen had won from the varsity, coming in to the float by a length.

As Harvard turned toward the course again, Coach Storrow shouted: "Line up, there, freshmen, and see if you can repeat your performance of yesterday." They did so, for after rowing nearly forty strokes, the freshmen had half a length. The freshmen pulled 37 [Fitch] strokes to the half-mile, but it was so dark by this time it was impossible to see the crews.

The surprising feature of the work was the way in which the varsity handled the new boat. The outriggers were a trifle low for some of the men, but No. 6 was the only man who seemed to have any difficulty in getting his oar out and in the water. Aside from the splashing of this oar and No. 2 the blades kept in and out with almost precision. The boat did not falter as long as the crews were visible. It was thought it would be impossible for the eight to keep the boat running on an even keel, but it seemed to do the trick.

The fact the freshmen beat it for the first pull is nothing against the new boat. The men kept together and the shell did not run off its bottom, which are essential facts. McNeeley everyone one has scoffed the idea of using the boat in the race, the fine trial of this evening has set this open guessing as to the finish of the race.

Yale's four-oared crew had a lonesome time of it over at the mouth of the river. They are improving, but they have not yet made any time over the course that would warrant the belief that they can touch the Harvard four-oared crew.

This afternoon the Harvard crew and coaches visited the Yale men at Red Top. This event is the relic of bygone days, when the men did not mingle during the season's training, but this year it was not the formal affair it usually is.

The men were visiting together the two Captains and coaches selected the course for the varsity race. Walk-in-the-Water took the eastern course, which is considered the best. The courses for the freshmen race will be decided tomorrow.

Yale specials: Bow, Rutter; No. 2, Bernhau. They are 12 feet 2 inches long, 6 inches wide at the blade, and have an inboard leverage of 44 inches. Allin: Bow, Wilcox; No. 2, Jack Horner. Inches long and 6¼ inches wide at the blade.

The Yale freshmen are rowing with oars 5⅝ inches wide at the blade and the Harvard freshmen have the widest of the lot, their blades measuring 7¼ inches.

## ACCEPTS THE NEW DEFENDER.

### Morgan-Iselin Syndicate Notifies the Herreshoff Company Columbia Is Satisfactory.

Bristol, R. I., June 26.—After a conference among the owners of the new cup defender, Columbia, Colonel Oliver Iselin, representing the owner, notified the Herreshoff company this afternoon the yacht would be accepted without a further builder's trial.

The owners also announced themselves more than satisfied with the performance of the yacht in yesterday's trial. The formal transfer was made this afternoon to Mr. Iselin as managing owner of the Morgan-Iselin syndicate, and Mr. Iselin, announcing the decision of the owners, made the following statement:

"The Columbia was transferred to me as acting manager for the Morgan-Iselin syndicate. Commodore Morgan, who witnessed the trial yesterday, expressed himself as fully satisfied with the boat. The Columbia will leave at 6 o'clock today for New York, probably being towed part of the way down by the St. Michaels, and tomorrow will go out for its first trial in deep water.

"The Defender probably will go outside with the Columbia tomorrow, but there will be no regular race between the yachts. On Wednesday the Columbia will leave for New London, and a number of us will witness the Harvard-Yale boat race on Thursday. On Friday the Columbia will be taken to New Rochelle, N. Y., after which its movements will be subject to the wishes of the New York Yacht club. It will enter the race against the Defender to be sailed off Sandy Hook on July 5.

"The boat is finished, both inside and out. During the trial yesterday its bowsprit started a few inches, and the boat was brought back to Newport last night for the necessary repairs. This work was done this morning, and the boat is now ready for its trying out."

## SIX YACHTS IN TRIAL RACES.

### Prairie Expected to Join the Fleet Today—Rush Work on the New Boats.

It was definitely announced yesterday there will be six 35-footers in the trial races of the Chicago Yacht club on July 4 to select the American yacht which will go to Toronto to sail for the Canada cup in August.

The names of the sloops which will engage in the trial races are: Josephine, owned by the Whitely-Griffiths syndicate; Prairie, owned by Morgan and Thorne; Genesee, owned by the Rochester syndicate; Veva, the property of George R. Peary, Commodore Farrington's Bald Eagle, and Peare's new boat, Briar.

The last two are the new competitors, which are to be ready in time for the races unless a

## NSTONIGHT

GREAT EVENT
UKEE.

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Wednesday—Gov-
Also Visit the
Executive and
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ESPONDENT.]
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## HIS WAY EAST.

### h Riders' Reunion aying of Bands heering.

June 26.—[Special.]—
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tion, No. 2,851. Gale &
28 Washington, agents.

273 E. Kinzie St., Chicago
& Co.
LDING'S,
46 WABASH-AV.
LE HOSE
0C
PER PAIR.
10c; Bath Suits, 75c; Elks Suits, $1.90. Golf. Tennis.
ICE TO ALL.

## MAY FORCE ALGER OUT.

### PINGREE'S COURSE LIKELY TO PRODUCE CABINET CHANGE.

**War Secretary Placed in a Dilemma by Michigan Governor's Attack on McKinley Administration—Senator Warren Says Trusts Are on the Wane—Ignorance of Applicants for Census Clerkships—American Products Favored in Scotland.**

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 26.

In the opinion of most Republican leaders here the Michigan Senatorial fight has reached a crisis where the Secretary of War must either "fish or cut bait" so far as the administration is concerned. The remarkable interview given out by Governor Pingree and telegraphed here has produced a sensation. His open opposition to expansion, and particularly his sneering allusions to Senator Hanna, are taken as a declaration of war by Governor Pingree, and as General Alger and the Governor have both admitted a combination for the Senatorship it is believed the Secretary of War will be forced at once to choose between the President and the Governor.

**General Alger's Possible Resignation.**

Secretary Alger's best friends admit his predicament and say frankly a resignation is the only course now open to him. Alger's connection with Governor Pingree has been loudly advertised, and now that the Governor is throwing old shoes at the President and the chairman of the Republican National committee it seems to most political observers that the administration will be forced in self-defense to support Senator McMillan. It is understood the President will take up the matter immediately on his return to Washington. It is shown a clear majority of the Cabinet believe the Secretary of War should have retired long ago, and now Pingree's sharp attack on the administration will, it is believed, bring on a crisis and result in General Alger's forced retirement. It would surprise nobody if he should tender his resignation at the next regular Cabinet meeting, and if he does, it is believed it will be accepted with alacrity and enthusiasm.

There are fifty vacancies in the list of cadetships at West Point which should be filled for the September examination. Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the academy, has recommended that these vacancies be filled by that time. Representatives of the Congressional districts in which vacancies exist have been called upon by the War department to nominate candidates not later than Aug. 23.

Senator Warren of Wyoming, who has been spending his time since the adjournment of Congress among the people of the West, has returned to Washington, bringing with him a glowing picture of the condition of affairs as he found them in that section of the country. "In the West," he said, "the people are commencing to see that the trust business has been overplayed. It will cease to have its present terrors by the time the national conventions meet. What are the conditions, even today? Instead of new trusts being announced every day and stocks selling at fancy prices, we hear nothing more than the completion of some of the companies that had progressed so far that they cannot back out, and stock selling at lower prices. Trust certificates are not the investments they were a short time ago. The tendency towards combines and trusts stopped short because the buying public is no longer seeking industrial shares and stocks as permanent investments.

**Says Trusts Are on the Wane.**

"It was a fad, and like all fads it has been overplayed. When business is good, times prosperous, and money plenty there is much interest and more or less of excitement. The short time in which this fancy of running to or trusts existed shows the healthy condition of the public in regard to business. The question may figure in the campaign, but it now looks as if it will be too far in the past to have any particular weight in the coming elections.

"Out in my section of the country the administration's policy with respect to foreign questions is receiving a loyal support. Every one is not an expansionist as that term is understood, but all are giving the President a support that indorses his policy of maintaining the honor of the flag and the integrity of the government. This support goes out to him regardless of political affiliation, and the unanimity of sentiment is marked when compared with some sections in the East."

Controller Dawes today returned from his trip to the Pacific coast, and reports the business conditions in the West as greatly improved.

During a recent examination for positions in the census office only four applicants out of fifty made a percentage large enough to be placed on the eligible list. The reason for so many failures is apparent in the answers to the examiners' questions and Joe Miller's joke book is a funeral dirge in comparison with some of them. They not only show a lamentable ignorance of historical men, but of time as well. When asked to tell something about Abraham Lincoln the following are some of the answers:

**Ignorance of Applicants for Clerkships.**

"Lincoln was a great General and distinguished himself in the war of 1812."

"Abraham Lincoln was a personal friend of the colored race and was one of the original signers of the Déclaration of Independence."

"Abraham Lincoln was born in Illinois, where he worked from early morn till dewey eve as a farmer's lad, until he became President."

They knew little of the great emancipator. At a subsequent examination the examiner asked them to tell something of Jefferson Davis. One young woman ventured the statement that Mr. Davis was "President of the United States and wrote the Declaration of Independence." Another said: "A famous General in the war of 1812."

There was a great divergence of opinion as to the identity of the first Postmaster General. One suggested George Washington, another said Patrick Henry, another Robert Morris, while a young man from the South thought it was "a gentleman named Mason."

William Cullen Bryant's identity got horribly mixed with that of the Nebraska silvertie by a young woman, who declared that "William Cullen Bryant was the Democratic candidate for President, a silver advocate, and a resident of Nebraska."

Lieutenant W. C. Sweeney, recently assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been ordered to report to the commanding General Department of the Lakes for temporary duty.

In laying the corner stone of the Gay Street Baptist Church in West Washington the trowel which General Washington used at the corner-stone laying of the Capitol will be employed. The exercises will take place on Saturday afternoon and will be conducted by the Masonic Grand Lodge.

"Scotland's new public health law contains provisions in regard to meat inspection which are more se- than the act of 1875 applicable to England," says Consul Fleming at Edinburg in a report to the State department. "The Scottish law only gives the local sanitary officers full control over slaughter-houses, but also empowers inspectors to enter premises within the district of the local authority at any time, search any cart, vehicle, barrow, basket, bag, or parcel, and examine any animal alive or dead or article intended for human food. If it appears to him unfit for use he may seize it and have it dealt with by a justice. The justice may condemn it and order it to be destroyed and impose a penalty on the person to whom the condemned article belonged or in whose possession or on whose premises it was found.

**American Meat Favored in Edinburg.**

"The Department of Sanitary and Market Inspection in Edinburg was constituted on its present basis in May, 1898. During the last year not only have the slaughter-houses been under careful supervision but inspectors have paid more than 6,000 visits to meat butchers and other shops. The quantity of meat seized or given up as unfit for food was 149,163 pounds. One Canadian carcass was seized. Not a pound of American meat was condemned. Inasmuch as the butchers of Edinburg handle a large amount of American chilled meat—the quantity consumed in that city averaging 31,500 pounds per week—this evidence of its wholesomeness is noteworthy."

Consul Fleming at Edinburg, in a report to the State department, says: "Women's boots and shoes of American manufacture are sold by several of the prominent shops and company stores in this city. The demand for them grows steadily, especially with the better class of customers. They have largely superseded the French boots and shoes; in a word, they are the fashion. American boots for women sell at an average of $4.62, shoes at $2.92 a pair.

**Sales of American Shoes in Scotland.**

"The manager of a leading shop tells me these boots and shoes are in high favor owing to their elegant shape and appearance and fit. The leather of the uppers in the standard qualities is considered wonderfully fine—the best known in fact—and the stitching is perfect. He finds fault, however, with the sole leather. He says that it is not always of the best quality, and the best is required to keep out the dampness in the wet Scottish winters. Therefore, American boots are not in equal demand all the year round, the sales being appreciably larger in summer than in winter. If this criticism of the sole leather is valid, it should be easy for American manufacturers to remedy the defect."

Thomas P. Kane of Delaware was today appointed Deputy Controller of the Currency by Controller Dawes to succeed Lawrence O. Murray, who resigned on Saturday. Mr. Kane has been connected with the Controller's office thirteen years and has served as confidential secretary to Controllers Trenholm, Lacey, Hepburn, Eckels, and Dawes. He has every qualification for a successful officer in addition to an experience with the general work of the bureau.

**Thomas P. Kane Chosen Deputy Controller.**

The appointment was entirely unexpected by Mr. Kane, who had recommended others for the place, and came without solicitation on his part. Controller Dawes offered the position to A. D. Lynch, who has been connected with the department for twenty-four years and who is now in charge of the assets of insolvent national banks. Mr. Lynch declined the offer because the salary of his present position is larger than that of Deputy Controller. In speaking of the appointment Secretary Gage said:

"It is a promotion not simply for merit but for the peculiar quality of merit which we may call adaptation. Mr. Kane has not been content to sit at his desk and do what was assigned him, but he has interested himself intelligently with the administrative features of the office. He has kept abreast of its business and in touch with the persons who had relations with the Controller, so that he will have little of the routine part of his new duties to learn as an outsider would if brought in. He has, moreover, made himself acquainted with the work governing the Controller's functions. In brief, he has not done as so many persons might have done in his position with well defined clerical duties to perform—fallen into a rut. He has earned the reward of keeping wide awake while at the same time faithful in discipline. The appointment seems to be in the line of practical civil service reform."

**Grigg Sees New Era.**

Mr. Griggs said, in part:

"Whatever doubts the historians have had heretofore in deciding what particular era of the world is most worthy of the designation of the golden age in the history of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, there will be no disagreement, I think, when the records are written up to its close, in awarding to this last year of this most wonderful century the distinction of having reached a higher point of attainment, a broader universal condition of intelligence, and a greater average of personal comfort than the human race ever before enjoyed

"The pessimistically inclined insist that the tendency of humanity is downward. But those persons whose experience goes back even one generation cannot fail to find that the general prosperity of the people has been immeasurably increased.

"Regard the education, the intelligence, the manner of living, the improvement of ordinary dwellings, the food on the table, the clothes that are worn, the books that are read, the newspapers that come every day, the shortened hours of labor, the holidays, the increase of travel and visitation, the extension to the masses of the privileges of art, literature, and science, which but a short time ago were obtainable only by the wealthy—consider the extension and improvement in all these things, as well as in the scientific inventions and appliances that tend to promote business, improve manufacture, extend commerce, and create wealth, and everybody will admit without a moment's hesitation that the people are living better, feeling better, and doing better than in any other period of the world's history.

**On the Balance Sheet.**

"Everywhere is prodigious growth and expansion. We can make up the balance sheet. Each one will be pondering the item that interests him most.

"Let us review the course of jurisprudence, especially in America. Invention and discovery have revolutionized the means of internal communication, and made the uttermost parts of the earth like neighboring regions. New forces and novel processes have complicated all phases of life. That jurisprudence has proved inadequate for these expanded relations is a statement to be challenged; that it has kept as its basis the English common law as a rule of conduct without yielding to the demand for change is a testimonial of its stability.

"With forty-five State Legislatures annually or biennially engaged in enacting, amending, supplementing, and revising, and constantly issuing vast volumes of new statutes, it is remarkable how little alteration has been made in the substantial system of English law which we inherited from the mother country, and which still remains a steadfast system of justice, the foundation of our civil rights and liberties.

"This century has witnessed the practical abolishment of the evils and horrors of poor debtors' prisons. The general health and safety of the community have become, within proper limits, objects of public concern, and statutes relating to sanitation, health, food, personal safety from accident, water supply, and pollution, are now an important part of the statute law of every State.

"In the exercise of the police power the government has become active in regulating many things which used to be left to the unrestrained and reckless control of individual judgment or caprice.

**Common Sense Rules.**

"The rigor of criminal law has been softened and the barbarous and degrading institution of human slavery has been discarded from our system. Ancient and useless forms of procedure are being laid aside at the dictates of common sense and justice is administered as speedily as the rights and desires of the parties can reasonably require.

"You will constantly be told that our legal and political systems must be modified and doctored in order to cure them of imperfections. It is probable that in every case the remedy would be worse than the disease. The trouble is not with the system; it is rather the imperfections and limitations of human nature, which cannot everywhere at once and forever attain to complete subjection of the evil impulses that inhabit the heart of man. Broadly and widely the influences of law and order, of gentleness and humanity, are spreading over our land and among our people, a perpetual progression toward the ideal of perfect law and perfect peace."

At the close of the Yale law school graduating exercises it was announced that the winner of the Townsend prize for oratory was Charles Heitler-Studinski of Pueblo, Colo. The Jewell prize for high scholarship was won by A. Corbin, formerly of the University of Kansas, and the Munson prize for the best thesis was won by Frederick S. Jackson of Waterbury, Conn.

The winners of the Wayland prize debate were Joseph B. Ullmer, New Haven; Nathan A. Smythe, New Haven; and Frank Atkins Lord, Moorhead, Minn.

## GRIGGS SPEAKS AT YALE.

### DEALS WITH THE ADVANCES IN JURISPRUDENCE.

**Academic Seniors and the Law Department Monopolize the University Stage for the Day—Attorney General Discusses the Progress of the Century and Declares the Last Year Has Been the Most Enlightened of All—Winners of Prizes.**

New Haven, Conn., June 26.—[Special.]—Yale's academic seniors and the law department of old Yale monopolized the center of the university stage at today's commencement exercises. Attorney General Griggs being the principal orator. The seniors held their presentation exercises in Battell chapel this morning. It was the last college undergraduate exercises at which President Dwight will preside.

Howard Chandler Robbins of Springfield, Mass., read the class poem, and George D. Grover of Manchester, N. H., the class oration, taking for his subject "Force."

This afternoon the seniors planted for their class ivy a sprig from the birthplace of Nathan Hale, Yale's revolutionary patriot, and the class histories were read, perhaps the most cleverly written being by Hugh Andrew Callahan of Chicago, one of the editors of the Yale literary magazine.

The law school commencement included the speaking for the Townsend medal, and the address to the graduating class by Attorney General John W. Griggs of New Jersey on the subject, "Advances in Jurisprudence in the Nineteenth Century."

## BARON DE CHRISTIANI, WHO STRUCK LOUBET.

**He received a sentence of four years for his attack with a cane on the President of France at Auteuil race track on June 4 last.**
—From L'Illustration.

## MEETING OF THE MERCER HEIRS

### Permanent Organization Effected and Executive and Investigating Committees Appointed—The Officers.

At the meeting of 100 of the heirs of the Mercer estate held yesterday at the First Methodist Church, Clark and Washington streets, an Executive committee was appointed with W. M. Mercer as chairman to prosecute the search for the property, and an investigating committee was named to examine the papers left by the late P. P. Must of Springfield, O., who before his death represented the interests of the heirs. The estate is reputed to be worth $200,000,000. Officers of the permanent organization of the heirs were elected as follows:

Chairman—L. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.
Secretaries—H. Mercer, Marion Ind.; L. M. Overton, Brasil, Ind.
Treasurer—A. D. Darrough, Urbana, Ill.

Take the Big Four to Louisville.
Ticket office, 234 Clark-st. 'Phone, Har. 1462.

## NEWS OF THEATERS.

### Golden Jubilee of Saengerbund.

The present sängerfest in Cincinnati is the sixth held in the Queen City during the fifty years the North American Sängerbund has flourished. Organized, and holding its first meeting there in 1849, it is but proper that there the "bund" should celebrate its golden jubilee.

German singing societies had existed in America long before the bund was formed, however, for wherever a few Germans are gathered together there singing shall be, and in Pennsylvania, New York, and at every point in the East where settlers from the Vaterland had made their homes, a männerchor was certain to exist. And they were also found elsewhere than in the Eastern States, for in Cincinnati there were three such male choruses, and the neighboring Towns of Louisville, Ky., and Madison, Ind., each could boast one. These five societies decided to hold a festival, and on the first day of June, 1849, the Gesangverein of Madison and the Liederkranz of Louisville journeyed over to Cincinnati, and, together with the Liedertafel, the Schweizer Gesangverein, and the Gesang und Bildungsverein of that city, for four days sang and made merry just as had been their wont in the far away homeland. The second day the five societies were together, their 118 members assembled, outlined a constitution, adopted it, and the first union of German singers on this side of the Atlantic—the North American Sängerbund—was formed.

The beginning was small, perhaps, but ambitious intentions were not wanting, for the records show that an organization was contemplated that should include all German-American societies, musical or otherwise—an undertaking which obviously never could be feasible.

The first festival included in its program a grand picnic, which was attended by several thousand visitors, among whom were many Americans, who doubtless heard then for the first time choruses sung by a German männerchor. Eight of the singers who took part in that festival are still alive, six being from Cincinnati and two from Louisville. And of the five associations, the Louisville Liederkranz still exists, and will participate in the jubilee this week.

From 1849 to 1860 inclusive, the festivals were held annually, and the record of the eleven years shows that the societies increased from five to twenty-five, and the membership from 118 to 450.

The civil war put an end, of course, to all thoughts of festivities, but in 1865 the sängerbund reëstablished its meetings in Columbus, O., and each of the next three years saw the singers assembled. In 1868, when they visited Chicago for the first time, fifty-eight societies with a total membership of 1,200 took part in the concerts. At the Chicago festival it was decided to hold the meetings every second year, instead of annually, and this plan was followed. Cincinnati being the city honored in 1870; St. Louis in 1872, when Franz Abt came from Europe as special guest of the sängerfest; and Columbus in 1874. At the meeting in Columbus, the chorus singing was so bad, owing to insufficient rehearsal, that the next festival was announced for three years later, instead of two. Louisville was the place in 1877, and so brilliant was the success, and so satisfactory the choral work, that the two-year system was readopted, and retained until 1885, when a year was skipped and the festival not held until a twelvemonth later.

In 1888 St. Louis again welcomed the singers, and in 1890 the sängerbund went to New Orleans. It was then expected that the Columbian Exposition would take place in '92, so the sängerfest was arranged for '93, and Cleveland named as the place. The last festival was in Pittsburg in 1896, and now for the sixth time Cincinnati entertains the organization which fifty years ago it saw formed within its gates. It will be the twenty-ninth festival of the sängerbund, and 127 societies with a membership of over 4,000 are expected to participate.

Cincinnati, O., June 26.—There have been many arrivals the last two days for the golden jubilee this week of the North American Sängerbund. The large orchestra is at work night and day. Upon the arrival of Conductor Fronident J. Hanno Deller of New Orleans all the committees have opened headquarters. Tonight the first general rehearsal will be held at Music Hall, and tomorrow night the new Sängerfest Hall, with a stage capacity of over 4,000, will be used for another general rehearsal. At the opening concert on Wednesday evening it is expected that there will be a demand for more than the seating capacity of 14,550 of that great structure.

## JENNINGS HELD TO GRAND JURY.

### Verdict of Coroner's Jury Charges the Physician with Killing Thomas H. Levers—Latter's Watch Missing.

Dr. Michael C. Jennings was held to the grand jury yesterday by a Coroner's jury on a charge that he shot and killed Thomas H. Levers in an alley between 2208 and 2210 Wabash avenue last Saturday afternoon in a quarrel over the right of Levers to feed his horse in front of the doctor's window. Jennings did not testify, but intimates that when he is tried he will claim that Levers discharged the pistol in the scuffle about the horse.

The inquest was held at 22 Adams street by Deputy Coroner Elbe. Mrs. Levers told of her husband's life, and of witnessing the fatal quarrel through a window. She had not seen her husband grapple with Jennings, nor had any of the other witnesses.

John Vinter, janitor, 2208 Wabash avenue, one of the first to assist Levers, said that Levers when dying pointed to Jennings and said: "Get that man with Nash." Nash had seized and was holding Jennings at the time.

Relatives of Levers have reported to Lieutenant O'Brien that Levers was accustomed to carry a valuable gold stop watch, but that since his death the timepiece cannot be found. Their theory is that the watch was stolen from the dying man during the excitement following the shooting.

The Lieutenant has also been notified that Dr. Jennings' wife, from whom he says he is separated, is in the city, and will claim the right to look after the doctor's property. He anticipates that there will be trouble when it comes to settling the physician's affairs.

### Reception at Crittenton Home.

The Board of Managers of the Florence Crittenton Anchorage, 1349 Wabash avenue, invite the public to visit the home on Thursday afternoon. This home has no endowment, but depends on soliciting and earnest appeals for its support. During the last year over 300 different girls were admitted, and less than $1,500 was received. Money can be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Robert L. Greenlee, 92 Buena avenue, Buena Park, or Alice M. Bond, care of The Anchorage, 1349 Wabash avenue.

### Dr. Canfield Will Go to Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, has announced his intention of accepting the call to the Universalist Church of Our Father in Brooklyn. His intention is to take a vacation until September and to remove to Brooklyn in October. Dr. Canfield states that there is no disaffection in St. Paul's.

### $31.50 Round Trip Denver and Colorado Springs

Chicago and Northwestern railway, June 25 to July 11, returning Oct. 31. Leave 10:00 a. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily. Quickest time, perfect service. Office, 193 Clark street; passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

### New Room for Probate Court.

The County Commissioners decided yesterday to convert the present grand jury room and the waiting-rooms connected with it into a Probate Court room. Offices will be fitted up for the Clerk of the court and the presiding Judges. Branch No. 1 courtroom on the second floor, opposite the State's Attorney office, will be converted into a grand jury room.

### $8.00 to Cincinnati and Return.

On account of the German Sängerfest the Monon Route, in connection with the C., H. and D. Ry., will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return June 27 to 30 at one fare, $8, good returning until July 5. City ticket office, 232 Clark street; depot, Dearborn Station.

## STADIUM TO NORTH SIDE.

### BUSINESS-MEN THERE HOPE TO SECURE FALL FESTIVAL BUILDING.

**Report $47,500 Subscribed of the $50,000 Required by Truax and That Transportation Facilities Can Be Made Ample to Meet Committee's Demands — Expected to Increase Stock Guarantee to Double the Sum Stipulated—To Act on Site Today.**

When the joint committee, composed of the Fall Festival Committee of Ways and Means and the Executive committee, meets at the Union League club this morning it is regarded as probable that the business-men of the North Side will be able to satisfy the members that the two conditions on which they would be granted the site for the stadium are complied with. This will mean that the North Side will have the Stadium. Chairman Truax of the General committee informed the men who gathered in Brand's Hall last night that on these two conditions the joint committee was willing to place the stadium on the North Side. The announcement was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Of the $50,000 required by the joint committee which will select the site for the stadium $47,500 has been pledged, and C. F. Gillmann said that he had no doubt that before 10 o'clock this morning over $25,000 more would be raised, making a total of $75,000 of subscriptions to the stock of the Fall Festival company. The other condition, that of transportation conveniences, the North Side business-men are confident has been solved.

### May Lay Temporary Tracks.

H. B. Wickersham, chairman of the committee having charge of providing transportation facilities, said in his statement at the mass-meeting that Charles T. Yerkes had promised to do all in his power to help the North Side business-men. If the consent of the Council is obtained temporary tracks will be laid in Chicago avenue and Indiana street to the lake front and a loop will be formed. The West Side cars will be run over the North Side tracks in Clark, Kinzie, Dearborn, and North State streets, and but one fare will be charged from the West Side.

The members of the committee urge that the plan will give the North Side an advantage over the South Side, for two fares will have to be paid by the people of both the North and West Sides if the Stadium is placed on the South Side, while only the South-Siders will have to pay 10 cents fare if the North Side men secure the big building. They say further that there will be no difficulty in securing the passage through the Council of an ordinance permitting the laying of temporary tracks and that a majority of the Aldermen already have given tentative consent to the plan.

### Offer of Long Time Lease.

Owners of the land along the lake front on the North Side, where it is proposed to erect the stadium, have offered to grant a long term lease to the Festival committee at $6,000 a year. The tract embraces fifteen acres, and as promoters of the festival have favored the plan of making the stadium a permanent structure, North Side businessmen think that this offer of a lease will be to their advantage.

### Large Subscriptions Reported.

The meeting at Brand's Hall was attended by 300 business-men and was addressed by the chairmen of various committees. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read, showing total subscriptions of $47,500, some of the larger subscriptions being as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles T. Yerkes | $10,000 |
| North Chicago Street railroad company | 10,000 |
| West Chicago Street railroad company | 10,000 |
| Potter Palmer | 5,000 |

It was announced that the committee had been at work but one day and that in a few days it was expected to raise $100,000.

C. F. Gillmann, President of the North Side Business-Men's association, presided. The speakers included H. B. Wickersham, Charles H. Truax. Denis Sullivan, James A. Quinn, Vincent H. Perkins, and Professor Holabird.

### Festival Committee Banquet Plans.

Preparations for a banquet to be given the members of the Ways and Means committee of the Chicago Autumnal Festival association at the Grand Pacific Hotel are approaching completion. The list of speakers will be given out today. It is expected that the members of the General committee will all be present. Plans for raising funds will be discussed. On Friday morning a canvass of the city will be begun for subscriptions to the stock of the festival association.

## SEEKS LIGHT ON MERIT SYSTEM

### Civil Service Committee of the Civic Federation Writes for Expert Information.

The recent order of President McKinley removing many federal positions from the classified service has induced the Civil Service committee of the Civic federation to take up the study of the question of where the line should be drawn between the classified and the appointive systems. With a view of securing information it has sent to all civil service commissioners, city, State, and national, as well as all heads of municipal departments appointing subordinates, and all experts on civil service matters, the following letter:

Chicago, June 26.—One of the most troublesome questions in the development of the merit system in the public service today is: "What classes of officers and employés should be included within the classified service and what classes should be omitted therefrom?" In other words: "What officers and employés should be appointed solely upon competitive examination and what appointments should, for the public service, be left with the appointing power, and why?"

This question confronts the friends of the merit system, not only in connection with the municipal civil service, but also in the civil service of the counties, States, and the nation.

It is, therefore, the desire of the Civil Service committee of the Civic federation to obtain facts and opinions upon this perplexing question from those well wishers of civil service reform who have had to deal with the practical phases of the question, recognizing that the welfare of the public service is solely to be considered in determining the desirability of any given rule or any exception thereto. From this point of view the committee respectfully asks your opinion upon the question stated above.

Any explanation of the reason for your opinion as to any given class or classes which will throw light upon the general question, will be highly appreciated by this committee.

PAUL O. STENSLAND,
Chairman Civil Service committee,
WESTERN STARR, Secretary.

## TO DISCUSS BANKRUPTCY LAW.

### Convention Will Be Held in Chicago Probably Next Month—Referees and Business-Men Interested.

Sidney C. Eastman, referee in bankruptcy, who some weeks ago sent to all the referees in the country a suggestion that a convention for revising the national bankruptcy act be held in Chicago in June announced yesterday that the meeting probably will be held late in July. Referee W. D. Fullerton of Ottawa, who has been acting as secretary in the movement, has received a number of responses from lawyers and business-men who are anxious to have changes made in the bankruptcy act. It was thought at first that the convention could be held in Chicago this month, but the undertaking was too great, and the court business throughout the country was too pressing to permit of a large attendance.

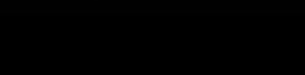
### Lynn, Mass., and Return, $19.20.

On account of the Y. P. C. U. meeting the Wabash will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to Lynn and return, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good going July 10 and 11; good to return July 12 to 20. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

Special price to graduate scholars—15 cabinet photos, 2 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

### TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.
7:39 p. m.

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.




Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

### CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

**European Mails.**

Tuesday, June 27.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2 a. m. and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany closed; mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. Fuerst Bismarck.

**West Indies.**

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p.m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 3:20 a. m., 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Baltimore, final close 6:15 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 1:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

**Transpacific Mails.**

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m and 9 p. m.; final close July 3, 2 a. m.

For Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 9, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

### OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 26.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

For Illinois—Showers Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler Tuesday, easterly winds.

For Indiana—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably showers Wednesday, cooler Wednesday, easterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably showers Wednesday, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

For Minnesota—Threatening Tuesday, with showers in northern portion, probably showers Wednesday, east to southeast winds.

For Iowa—Showers Tuesday afternoon, probably fair Wednesday, variable winds.

For Missouri—Showers Tuesday, with cooler in western portion, probably fair Wednesday, southeasterly winds.

| Place of observation. Time taken: June 26, 8 p. m. | Height of barometer | Thermometer | Max. temp. | Direction of wind | Precipitation 12 hours | State of weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | 29.82 | 90 | 92 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Albany | 30.10 | 72 | 90 | W. | Tr. | Clear |
| Alpena | 30.16 | 68 | 72 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Atlanta | 30.08 | 80 | 90 | N. | .06 | Clear |
| Amarillo | 29.78 | 82 | 84 | S. | Tr. | Fair |
| Bismarck | 30.06 | 80 | 84 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Buffalo | 30.12 | 70 | 80 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Boston | 30.06 | 72 | 80 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Cairo | 30.12 | 82 | 88 | S.E. | Tr. | Fair |
| Calgary | 29.70 | 68 | 72 | S.E. | .06 | Rain |
| Charlotte | 30.06 | 74 | 88 | N.E. | Tr. | Clo'dy |
| Cheyenne | 29.76 | 76 | 86 | N. | .08 | Clear |
| Chicago | 30.10 | 70 | 76 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Cincinnati | 30.08 | 78 | 82 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Cleveland | 30.06 | 80 | 84 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Concordia | 29.84 | 84 | 88 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Davenport | 30.02 | 82 | 84 | E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Denver | 29.74 | 80 | 86 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Des Moines | 30.00 | 72 | 78 | S. | 1.42 | Clo'dy |
| Detroit | 30.14 | 70 | 74 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Dodge City | 29.82 | 74 | 90 | S. | Tr. | Fair |
| Dubuque | 30.02 | 80 | 82 | E. | .... | Fair |
| Duluth | 30.08 | 56 | 58 | E. | .... | Clear |
| El Paso | 29.76 | 82 | 92 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Galveston | 29.74 | 76 | 80 | E. | .66 | Rain |
| Grand Haven | 30.10 | 78 | 80 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Green Bay | 30.06 | 74 | 82 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Havre | 29.74 | 64 | 72 | S.W. | .34 | Clear |
| Helena | 29.86 | 64 | 72 | S.W. | .08 | Clo'dy |
| Huron | 29.76 | 80 | 84 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Indianapolis | 30.08 | 82 | 86 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Jacksonville | 30.06 | 90 | 94 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Kansas City | 29.92 | 84 | 86 | S.E. | Tr. | Clear |
| Lander | 29.80 | 74 | 78 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Little Rock | 29.96 | 86 | 90 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Los Angeles | 29.92 | 66 | 70 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Marquette | 30.08 | 68 | 78 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Memphis | 29.94 | 86 | 92 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Medicine Hat | 29.90 | 66 | 76 | S. | Tr. | Clo'dy |
| Minnedosa | 29.74 | 76 | 80 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Montgomery | 30.06 | 78 | 92 | S. | .04 | Clear |
| Montreal | 30.04 | 66 | 72 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Nashville | 30.00 | 80 | 86 | N.E. | .10 | Fair |
| New Orleans | 29.96 | 80 | 84 | N.E. | .16 | Rain |
| New York City | 30.08 | 76 | 84 | N.W. | .... | Fair |
| Norfolk | 30.12 | 72 | 76 | S.W. | Tr. | Rain |
| North Platte | 29.82 | 74 | 88 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Oklahoma | 29.86 | 84 | 88 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Omaha | 29.92 | 80 | 82 | S.E. | .40 | Rain |
| Oswego | 30.12 | 68 | 70 | S.W. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Palestine | 29.80 | 80 | 92 | S. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Parkersburg | 30.04 | 72 | 82 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Philadelphia | 30.70 | 66 | 84 | N. | .... | Fair |
| Pittsburg | 30.12 | 72 | 76 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Pueblo | 29.74 | 78 | 88 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Qu' Appelle | 29.60 | 66 | 74 | W. | .14 | Rain |
| Rapid City | 29.68 | 74 | 80 | N. | .... | Fair |
| San Francisco | 30.02 | 54 | 60 | W. | .... | Clear |
| St. Louis | 30.00 | 76 | 88 | N.E. | .04 | Rain |
| St. Paul | 30.00 | 74 |

# The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.


TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899.

**The Great Lakes and Rainfall.**

In a summary appended to the meteorological chart of the great lakes for June (United States Weather bureau) Mr. Henry states that these bodies of water do not have a marked influence on the precipitation of rain over the adjacent land areas. There are eight inches more rainfall on the south shore of Lake Superior than on the north shore, and three inches more in the cases of Erie and Ontario. There is also a greater precipitation on the eastern shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan than on the western.

**Automobiles Versus Carettes.**

It will be a matter for general congratulation if the report proves correct that automobiles will replace carettes on the North Side about Sept. 1. There has never been a method of transportation in Chicago more inconvenient, more unclean, or more cruel to horses than the carette, and all humanely disposed persons will rejoice when it is no longer seen in our streets with its jaded, wornout animals. The rapid, easy going automobile will be welcomed. It will make infinitely better time between the business section and Lincoln Park, it will be clean and comfortable, and passengers will have the relief of knowing that there are no suffering beasts in front of them.

**Fatigue of School Work.**

Professor Thorndike of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, has been able him to answer the question, "Does the work of a school session fatigue the pupils mentally, and make them really less able to do mental work than they were at its commencement?" He tested groups of about 200 scholars in multiplication, spelling, figures, nonsense syllables, form, and letters, at a definite time of the day, early in the school session, and a different lot of children of nearly equal general maturity and ability late in the session, but otherwise under the same conditions. A detailed account of his experiments is given in Science. The conclusion arrived at is that "the mental work of the school day does not produce any decrease in the ability to do mental work."

**An American Biologist.**

In the July number of the Popular Science Monthly Mr. Andrews gives an excellent sketch of William Keith Brooks, the well-known professor of Zoölogy at the Johns Hopkins University. Brooks is essentially the Huxley of America, and the Baltimore seat of learning has afforded him an appropriate environment in its "freedom from old traditions, from fixed conventions, and routines." Mr. Andrews gives an interesting summary of Brooks' work in connection with the Challenger expedition, and refers to his establishment of marine biological laboratories in the West Indies as well as in the United States, and his philosophical studies on animal morphology. His characteristics, like those of Huxley, are appeal to direct communion with nature as opposed to closet study, "directness and lucidity, with freedom from investment of unessentials."

**United States Naval Observatory.**

Science notes with satisfaction that Secretary Long has appointed a board to visit, examine, and report upon the United States Naval Observatory, and states that the work of this body will probably determine the character of government astronomy for fifty years to come. "The fact that our country has a larger proportion of the ablest astronomers of the world than any other, not even excepting Germany, leaves us without excuse if our national observatory fails to be completely up to the present time." Science goes on to criticise adversely our fifty years' experiment in astronomical administration, and states that the good work hitherto accomplished "has been mostly the voluntary work of individuals who happened to be attached to the institution and acted on their own initiative. The part of the administration was only to get the men together and procure them facilities for work."

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ENRICHED

Now that the commencement season is about ended, it is pleasant to look back over the last six months and see what has been done for colleges, universities, schools, and academies throughout the country in the way of donations and bequests. There has never been a year before when the institutions of education have been so splendidly enriched both by the contributions of the living and the thoughtful generosity of those who have passed away. Since Jan 1, 1899, ninety colleges, academies, and seminaries and eight art institutes have been the beneficiaries of public generosity to the extent of $27,072,358, the figures representing only donations or bequests exceeding $5,000. Those which have received $200,000 and upwards are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Leland Stanford University | $15,000,000 |
| Bequest for a female college in Boston | 2,000,000 |
| Harvard College | 1,020,010 |
| Pennsylvania State University | 765,000 |
| Armour Institute | 750,000 |
| Bradley Polytechnic Institute | 500,000 |
| Washington University | 500,000 |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 400,000 |
| Columbia College | 287,000 |
| Princeton College | 229,000 |
| Adelbert (O.) College | 225,000 |
| Packers' College, New York | 200,000 |

The following art institutes have also shared in the record of generosity: Cleveland, $750,000; Chicago, $450,000; Charleston, S. C., $100,000; Boston, $100,000; Buffalo, $50,000; San Francisco, $17,000; Baltimore, $5,000—a total of $1,472,000. The donations to these institutions reach $21,364,858 and the bequests $5,707,500, making a total of $27,072,358. The real extent of this public generosity may be more clearly estimated when compared with the total contributions in large sums to libraries, museums, charities, and churches, which amount to $7,279,214. The total for the first six months of the year is $34,351,572, which exceeds the total contributions of last year by $10,366,672. This of itself is an eloquent proof that good times have come.

## GENERAL OTIS' ROSEATE REPORT.

The usual strain of optimism runs through the detailed report made by General Otis on the Philippine situation. There would be more cause for taking its hopeful statements at their face value if the same sort of reports had not been repeatedly discounted by subsequent events. General Otis is in a position to know more about the situation than any other man, and when he says that the insurgent armies are scattered and that their only formidable forces number about 4,000 in Tarlac Province and 2,000 in Cavite and Batangas Provinces his statement commands a certain amount of respectful credence. Yet he says the Cavite rebels are demoralized by their recent defeat, while their aggressive attack upon the First Battalion of the Fourth Infantry took place after the defeat referred to; they were not defeated on that occasion, but were merely held at bay by a handful of brave men.

Every man has his personal equation and there is nothing in this report to alter the growing impression that the views of General Otis must be corrected for undue optimism. He seems inclined, perhaps unconsciously, to minimize the difficulties of his task. He is the exact opposite of General Meade, the commander in the civil war, and the enemy looks smaller to him than is actually the case. There is no mention of the fact that the insurgents have been more thoroughly organized and more stubbornly determined since the failure of the peace negotiations than ever before. It is impossible to forget such features of the case. To a certain extent they modify General Otis' report.

The truth may be found about half way between Dr. McQuesten's pessimism and General Otis' optimism. There are features of the General's report that denote undeniable progress. What he says about the mass of the people being terrorized by the insurgents, about the general desire for peace and protection, and about the action of the natives of southeast Luzon in combining to drive out the insurgents, is a good augury. The fact that large numbers of Filipinos have sought the protection of the American lines and are now engaged in tilling the ground outside of Manila is not to be ignored. The courts are said to be in successful operation under able Filipinos. The 12 per cent of the American soldiers on the sick list gives no cause for alarm, considering the recent heavy campaigning. Though the territory cleared of insurgents is only sixty miles long from north to south, General Otis is correct in saying that it constitutes a large portion of the Tagal country. There is no indication that the rebellion is spreading to any of the other tribes.

Admitting all these hopeful features, the fact remains that the necessary territory cannot be covered and garrisoned with the 30,000 regulars allotted to the Philippines. Besides, there are garrisons needed in all the other large islands without delay. The wisest course is to make immediate provision to call out the 35,000 volunteers allowed by the army act.

**Scientific Frontiers.**

Lord Beaconsfield advocated scientific in preference to political frontiers. Doubtless rivers and watersheds are preferable to arbitrary frontier lines, but even these are liable to change. A difference in the precipitation of rainfall between the two slopes of a mountain is by no means uncommon, and the eroding power of rain and river may effect changes in the areas of catchment basins. Sir Martin Conway, in a lecture last month to the Royal Geographical society, gave some striking illustrations of the power of rivers to eat their way backwards through vast mountains in the Bolivian Andes, where he had been exploring. In one instance a tributary of the Beni River, which flows into the Amazon, and so into the Atlantic, has actually eaten its way back through the Cordilleras, and drained a portion of the western slope of the range into the Atlantic.

## THE SIN OF DANCING.

There was dancing at the closing exercises of the Moreland Public School last week. Some of the ministers of the neighborhood protested in advance, but in vain. Therefore they felt obliged to hold a mass-meeting last Sunday evening to give expression to their indignation and to bear testimony against the crying sin of men and women, or boys and girls, dancing together. The Moreland ministers may not be opposed to coeducation, but they cannot endure the thought of codancing. King David danced, but he had no woman partner.

There was a time when denunciation of the ballroom and the stage by the pulpit was a matter of almost weekly occurrence. It was not the fault of ministers then if the young men and women who belonged to their congregations did not appreciate fully the sad consequences of promiscuous dances and shun the waltz, polka, or quadrille. Of recent years there have been few warnings—public ones at least—on this interesting point. A generation has grown up which does not know that the dancing-school is a seminary of sin and that dancing is one of the chief baits of Satan to ensnare the souls of men and women. Therefore it will not be amiss to state briefly the powerful anti-dancing arguments of the Moreland ministers.

The daughter of Herodias danced before King Herod and pleased him so much that he promised to give her whatever she asked, though it were half his kingdom. She asked her mother what she should demand of the King, and Herodias replied, "The head of John the Baptist." The daughter did as she was told, and though Herod was taken aback by this odd request he kept his word. Since then Cerito, Taglioni, Loie Fuller, and other women with twinkling feet have danced acceptably before Kings. Not one of them has asked for anybody's head on a charger as her reward. The daughter of Herodias has had no imitators. Nevertheless, the Moreland ministers reason that if she had not learned to dance John the Baptist would have kept his head and still would have it. Therefore it is wrong to learn to dance. This is as strong an argument as that against water drinking, based on the fact that myriads of sinful human beings and beasts were drowned by the flood and that their bodies must have corrupted the purity of the waters of the earth.

Coming down from the days of Herod to modern times, it is alleged that it is customary for "the wife of one husband to dance with another's husband." This is given as one of the reasons why dancing is "the nursery of the divorce court" and the source of "most of the evils of modern society." The Moreland ministers announce also, with that decisiveness and generous breadth of statement characteristic of persons who know nothing of the matters concerning which they speak, that "the ballroom is nothing more than a public matrimonial market, where the mother likes to display her dancing daughter." It is stated positively that "there is a discount of modesty—percentage not stated—among dancers, and that the woman who once knew what real modesty was, loses it when once she enters the ballroom."

Since this is the calm, dispassionate conclusion of these ministers, it is not strange that they never attend dancing parties, whether given in ballrooms or parlors. They would be afraid to lose their modesty, even though they were merely spectators. But if they were to go once and investigate patiently, they would find that dancing, while a waste of time, perhaps, is not the deadly sin they think it is and that the dances at the Moreland School last week were not of consequence enough to call for an indignation meeting and their denunciation as immoral. There are so many unquestioned evils for ministers to wage war on that it is a pity any of them should waste their time on such a harmless pastime as the dance.

**Alleged Scientific Jealousy.**

There is a considerable amount of comment in certain British circles upon the fact that Sig. Marconi, the young Italian physicist of wireless telegraphy fame, was not invited to lecture at the Royal Institution at the time when the celebration of its centenary was going on. Several members of the institution are said to have been disgusted with this action of the committee, and hint that the omission was the result of the jealousy of certain British electricians towards the young Italian. On the other hand, many distinguished electricians maintain that Sig. Marconi is a much overrated individual, and that he has reaped where more modest scientists like Lindsay have sowed.

## LOW WAGES NOT CHEAP LABOR.

General Henry, who was in command in Porto Rico up to a short time ago, says that one of the things which the island needs the most is a railroad encircling it. When asked how much such a road would cost, he replied that he did not know, but that "as labor is cheap, you can calculate it by the cost of a railroad in this country and divide it by one-half. The cost of labor would be about one-half of that in this country." Railroad contractors who have done work in countries with widely differing wage scales will tell General Henry that he is mistaken when he assumes that low wages mean cheap cost of construction. The laborer who gets the lower pay does a smaller amount of work, and hence nothing is gained by employing him, when the conditions are such that the employment of higher-priced and more effective labor is possible.

The English contractor, Brassey, built railroads in many parts of the world—in England, France, India, South America, and Canada. When he built his first French road he hired Frenchmen, whose wages were much lower than those of the English navvy. It did not take Mr. Brassey long to find out that his work was not being done any more cheaply. The lower-paid Frenchman moved fewer cubic yards of earth in a day than the higher-paid and better-fed Englishman. In India Mr. Brassey paid absurdly low wages and his hands did an absurdly small amount of work. So he became convinced finally that the labor cost of construction was not dependent on wage scales.

The day's wages of a Porto Rico laborer are far inferior to the wages paid the poorest paid member of a railroad construction gang in the United States. But the Porto Rican, fed on little besides bananas and plantains, will surprise the American railroad contractor by his slow motions and the small amount of work it is possible to get out of him. If any contractor who takes the job of building a road in Porto Rico or Cuba cuts down his bid because wages are low there and because he assumes as a consequence that labor is cheap, he will find that he has made an exceedingly bad bargain.

While General Henry is in error about the cheapness of railroad construction in Porto Rico, he is quite correct in his assertion that the island needs railroads and travel roads. So does Cuba. No greater boon can be conferred on the producers of those islands than to give them improved means of communication with the seaports. Good roads will enable them to get more for the bulky products they raise and will cheapen the cost of the goods they consume. The cost of transportation of commodities over poor roads is the great item of expense in South America and those West India Islands whose affairs are being administered by the United States.

## THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

It is known that there is a terrible famine in several of the eastern provinces of European Russia. It is asserted that out of a population of eleven millions more than five million peasants are starving. While it costs only about two cents a day to keep alive one of the inhabitants of these famine-strucken regions, there are so many of them, and they will have to be supported for so long a time—until fall at least—that there is a scarcity of relief funds. The Emperor and Empress have contributed liberally, and so have private individuals, but they have not given enough. Nor is there an efficient system of relief administration. When famines occur in India energetic, untiring, trained English officials do all that is humanly possible to alleviate the distress. There are few such officials in Russia. Most of the government employés, if allowed to handle relief funds, would steal more than they distributed. There are provincial governments, but they are mere shadows. They do not govern. They have had no training and are good for nothing in an emergency. Everything has to be done from St. Petersburg.

It has been conjectured that this famine is one reason why the Czar takes such an interest in this question of reducing or keeping down the expenses of military armaments. A failure of the crops in seven provinces involves a loss of taxes and a reduction of revenues which are most awkward at a time when the government is spending so much money in Siberia on railroads and other public works. A famine as widespread as the one from which Russia is suffering now reduces the military strength of the empire. Able-bodied men are the victims of starvation and all the diseases which a famine breeds, as well as women and children. A country where millions of laborers are enfeebled by hunger is in no condition to make war or to add to its military expenditures.

But, while it is known that there is raging in eastern Russia a famine which is alleged to be worse than that of 1891-'92, there is an absence of specific details. Little is known beyond what can be learned at St. Petersburg. When the Hindoos were starving, a few years ago, the correspondents went to distant India and sent to England or America full accounts of the condition of affairs. No such accounts come from Russia, though so much nearer. The reason is that Russia is still inaccessible. A journal cannot send a correspondent there to wander around at his own sweet will and report what is going on, least of all whatever is going on badly. The Russian government prefers to keep its troubles to itself. There does not seem to be any reason why it should do so, unless it is ashamed of the imperfect, ineffectual efforts which it is making to relieve the present distress, the existence of which is a condemnation of the centralized, bureaucratic Russian methods of government. That country has come to be too large to be governed entirely from the seat of government.

## MR. JEFFRIES' RECEPTION.

Mr. Jeffries, the gentleman who recently vanquished Mr. Fitzsimmons in a dispute in the roped arena, visited Chicago yesterday and can have no reason to complain of his reception. Although he was not met at the depot by the military, firemen, or school children, and arches were not erected for him to pass under, there was a crowd of his admirers to welcome him and he made a royal progress through the business section of the city to his quarters in the Auditorium Hotel. Distinguished citizens then took him to drive and showed him the parks and boulevard system. He was received at the Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, and Press club, and later in the day was officially introduced to the Mayor, who was cautious enough not to extend to him the freedom of the city, evidently a little uncertain what he might do with it.

Mr. Jeffries, being a man of action and not of words, has kept his opinion of Chicago to himself. Were he more communicative it would have been pleasant to take him to the libraries, the university, the Art Institute, the Woman's club, and particularly to the Woman's Athletic club, so that we might have had his opinion of these institutions. He might have given the managers of the last named club some valuable hints, being a past master in athletics. Unfortunately, it will never be known what he thinks of any of them, and this is all the more to be regretted inasmuch as no one would care to dispute his opinions. This is a great advantage, for if there is anything that a man loves in this world it is unquestioned authority, and that Mr. Jeffries has.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Jeffries was pleased with Chicago and with his reception, as he might make it uncomfortable if he were not. He should enjoy his fame, however, while the sun shines. He is at present on the top rung of the ladder, but some one may come who will upset him, and then he will sink into obscurity. There has never been an invulnerable solar plexus yet.

## DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

The first of the three reasons mentioned in yesterday's Berlin dispatches for conservative opposition to the canal project is that its construction would "attract laborers from the agricultural districts," where they are "already scarce." "That it would cost $70,000,000 is" alleged to be regarded as "an entirely secondary objection."

Whatever the merits of the opposition to the canal, this form of statement puts that opposition upon the true grounds of public economy. We are so accustomed to discuss all enterprises in terms of money displacement that we forget that the chief thing which their execution involves is labor displacement. Money is in one sense only the arithmetic of achievement. To be sure "it takes money to make things go," but after all it is not money but "brain and muscle," plus natural forces, which actually do the things. The wisdom of a proposed undertaking is, therefore, always a question as to the desirability of shifting labor to that point. Will it prove more useful there than elsewhere?

This principle applies not alone to public enterprises such as a government canal, but likewise to private undertakings, which we are so accustomed to gauge solely on the basis of profits. The questions, "Will it pay?" or "Can the money be raised?" are practical tests which usually sift out useless undertakings, but this is by no means always the case. "Mining schemes," "boom towns," "advertising bubbles" illustrate not only a misplacement but a positive waste of labor which is constantly going on. So, too, many undertakings useful in themselves are executed at an ill-chosen time or with needless violence and suddenness in the transfer of workers from one field of activity to another.

All these wastes or maladjustments of productive energy tell on a nation's prosperity. The point of view of the conservative objectors to the Prussian canal may well recall our minds to the fact that all proposed undertakings rest back for their ultimate sanction not upon questions of finance but upon the wisdom at the given time of allocating to those objects the requisite labor.

## BURRITT SMITH ON FRANCHISES.

The literature of the local street railway situation comprises no more thoughtful contribution than the article on "Municipal Franchises" by Edwin Burritt Smith in the June Self-Culture. Mr. Smith devotes himself, not to the usual topic of corporate profits, but to certain broad questions of public policy connected with the subject of franchises, and the fact that he avoids definite conclusions on several of the points in hand does not detract from the value of the discussion.

As to the first of the three main points considered, however—namely: the futility of expecting security in rates or in public integrity through competition—he is in no way uncertain. To competition in the past he charges "corruption of public officials, the blackmail of existing corporations, the waste of duplication and double operation." Furthermore, since the inevitable result of all this is consolidation, or an equivalent "understanding" between the different companies, he insists that "we must wholly abandon the idea of mere competitive regulation and subject them to a rigid public control." In this conclusion Mr. Smith is only abreast of intelligent public sentiment on this phase of the question. The policy of "compensation" as against a corresponding reduction in rates is recognized as a subject of increasing interest and one in which the logic is on the side of reduced rates.

The question of public ownership is treated with sympathy mixed with caution. It is insisted, however, that the course to be pursued in any given case is to be determined, not on doctrinaire grounds, but on those of expediency. Particular emphasis is laid upon the effect of public ownership toward the "purification of politics." It is asserted that "the public service corporation is everywhere in politics," is "often a controlling factor," and that it is becoming more and more the instrument of spoilsmen by the latter being allowed to name its employés.

The need not for confident assertion but for intelligent public opinion on the items of general public policy involved in the franchise question gives special value to Mr. Smith's controlled discussion of the subject.

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One cab horse, at any rate, has got even with the President of the Electric Vehicle and Transportation company.

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The Two Million club, having fulfilled the purpose of its existence, is now ready to entertain overtures for consolidating with the Chicago Automobile club.

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General Otis is probably right. The troops in the Philippines are "inadequately officered."

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Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock has had a bad start. It slid into the water gracefully, but bumped its bloomin' nose against a blawsted barge.

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"You must not think," said Pugilist Jeffries yesterday, reassuringly, "that these demonstrations make me egotistical." What does the Champion of the World care for the adulation of the cheap skates on 'Change?

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The final locating of the Stadium, moreover, will do much to relieve the tedium.

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Even in the alleged conversation between Schley and Hodgson on the bridge of the Brooklyn there is nothing that confers any additional glory on Ten-Miles-in-the-Rear Admiral Sampson.

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Perhaps it was fortunate for Admiral Dewey that he wasn't in Chicago yesterday. Champion Jeffries was here.

## IN A MINOR KEY.

**Cause of the Blindness.**

Ethel (on rear seat of tandem)—"We're scorching. Aren't you afraid that policeman will see us?"

George (on front seat)—"He? No. He never sees me. He's been owing me $5 for more than a year."

**Matter of Identification.**

Coroner—"Were there any marks about the deceased by which you would be able to identify him?"

Witness—"Yis, sor. He stuttered."

**Merely Preparatory.**

"Archie, dear, did you ever love anybody before you met me?"

"I thought I did, Flutie, a hundred times, but I see now I was only rehearsing."

**Strong Language.**

Customer—"You told me nobody could see through that crinkled glass I bought to put in my office door the other day."

Dealer—"Yes."

Customer—"Well, it's a transparent lie, sir."

**The Horse and the Automobile.**

Quoth the horse: "Now what the—O, I see!
That's the measly thing that's to finish me!"
So to help put off the evil day
The shrewd old animal ran away.

**Calmness of Genius.**

"If you go into that town just ahead," said the farmer's wife, who had given him a drink of cider and some doughnuts, "they'll make you work on the stone pile."

"Madam," replied Tuffold Knutt, straightening himself up and speaking impressively, "they may lead me up to the stone pile, but they hain't people enough in the blamed town to make me work on it."

And he trudged on towards the town just ahead.

**Fulfilled.**

"Did you notice, my dear," asked the rising young legislator, "what a sensation it made in the House when I introduced a bill imposing a five-mill tax on all incomes, large and small?"

"Yes, I did," sighed his ambitious wife, "and it recalled to mind a prediction my father used to make. He always said I would marry some two-for-a-cent statesman!"

**Added Insult.**

Colonel Hankthunder called at the office of the local paper to express his mind concerning a typographical error that had appeared in a notice brought in by the Colonel himself for publication.

The club with which he was connected had decided to give an entertainment at a public hall for some benevolent purpose, and the notice announcing it closed with the significant words, "admission fee."

But the printers had unaccountably made it read "admission free."

"It spoils the whole object of the festivity," said the irate Colonel, pointing at the offending "s," "but I don't mind that half so much as the fact that what has knocked us out is a lettah that has no legitimate existence, by gad, sah, in the English language!"

## BALD HEADS AND BRAINS.

D. O. Mills has no hair.

Phil Armour is as bald as the American eagle.

Roswell P. Flower had only a middle seam of hair.

Great speculators are seldom bald, though James R. Keene is one of the hairless variety.

No one doubts that Uncle Collis Pacific Huntington has brains, yet he has only a fringe of hair.

In the navy Captain Chadwick is famous for baldness, while General Schofield is the bare pate of the army.

Do Wolf Hopper sleeps in his wig. Hopper is said to be the only man in town who has not at least one hair.

Isidor Wormser, the Napoleon III. of Wall street, could count his few remaining hairs without great trouble.

Henry Clews and Senator Chauncey M. Depew are barefooted all the way around as far down as the wing of the ear.

Henry O. Havemeyer, the brains of the sugar trust, notwithstanding Searles, has less hair than a hen has teeth.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll hasn't hair enough to part with a towel, and he has made a fortune out of agnosticism and iconoclasm.

Ex-President Cleveland, who did not poach, is growing bald on the sides of a narrow strip of hair running down the middle of the head.

W. H. Vanderbilt and Rufus Hatch, whose heads were the same shape and same size, were bald as far back as their bumps of reverence.

In his extreme old age Commodore Vanderbilt lost nearly all of his topknot, and even Jay Gould was slightly inclining toward a bare pate.

President McKinley's hair is thin, but there are slight indications of approaching baldness. Mr. Hobart's forehead is spreading backward with great rapidity.

David B. Hill is nearly bereft of natural head covering. A great many bald men wear wigs or toupees, and so excellently are they constructed today that the deception is complete.—New York Press.

The fast disappearing locks of J. Pierpont Morgan may be seen through the wire screen that partly conceals his person from the Broad street rabble as he works at his desk in the Mills Building.

Journalists, as a rule, are not bald. Charles R. Miller in drifting into the region of the hairless, and Charles A. Dana was one of its brainiest inhabitants. The magazine editors have quantities of hair.

**Colonial Commerce.**

An interesting article in this month's Board of Trade Journal gives some particulars of the trade of the nations with their colonial possessions. Both in magnitude of the trade and in relative importance to total trade it is a case of Great Britain first, and the rest nowhere. Thus, in 1897, including gold and diamonds, our imports from our colonies and dependencies exceeded £124,500,000, and represented about 26½ per cent of our total imports. On the export side of the account the empire bought of us more than £80,000,000 worth of goods, or 35 per cent of our total export trade. Compared with this £200,000,000 for the colonial trade of the British Empire, the £30,000,000 of French colonial trade (chiefly with Algeria), and the £24,000,000 of Dutch (chiefly with Java), and the £22,000,000 of unfortunate Spain (in 1897) are small affairs; while the colonial trade of Germany, which is under a million sterling all told, would appear for the present to be a negligible quantity.—London Chronicle.

**American Taste in Music.**

The class of music to which the "Hot Time" belongs is, of course, not exalted. It is not chamber music or concert music. It is just the slap-dash, go-as-you-please sort of thing that suits the crowd in its hours of effervescence and outdoor celebration. The American people happen to be "built that way." They gravely chant "America" in the parlor and when they take to the street or to the battlefield they change the tune to the primitive litt of "Yankee Doodle" with its words of superlative banality. If this tendency is immoral, then Lord help us all! As a nation, we are doomed, and the wonder is that the ghastly end has not come long ago.—Pittsburg Leader.

**Wanted—a Leader.**

The idea of the shirt waist for men, which comes from Philadelphia, is worth considering. What greater boon, in hot weather, than a fashion that would enable the members of the male persuasion to abandon the coat and vest? But where are the men who will have the courage to lead the fashion?—Minneapolis Tribune.

**Marked Difference of Opinion.**

People who are not at all sanguine are more and more persuaded that General Otis is too much so.—Sioux City Journal.

**Poor Place to Look for Light.**

Things look dark in Africa.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

## WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

WOULD REACH FROM NEW YORK TO LAS VEGAS.—If Frank C. Lewis of Chicago is going to tear down the great wall of China and use the material for paving stone he has a big contract on hand. The main or outer wall was built 200 years before Christ and runs from the sea along the northern boundary of China for a distance of 1,500 miles. The inner wall branches off from the outer and forms the arc of a circle 500 miles in circumference. The outer wall is built of huge pieces of uncut stone, faced through the most of its length with huge bricks. It is from fifteen to thirty feet in height and from fifteen to twenty-five feet in width. The inner wall is almost twice the height and is almost the same width. Along the top of the inner wall runs for its entire length a promenade fifteen feet wide. The engineering difficulties overcome and the great amount of labor spent in building the walls may be gathered from

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

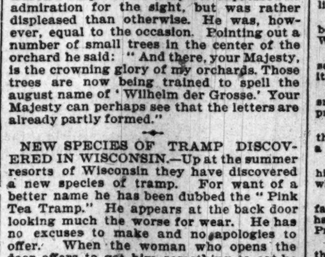
the fact that they run up the side of mountains, across rivers, and everywhere follow the boundary of the ancient empire. Even to this day the savage Mongol tribes regard the great wall as the limit of their pastures. The two walls together, if stretched out in a straight line, would reach from New York to Las Vegas, so that if they had been in place Governor Roosevelt might have ridden his broncho all the distance from home to the Rough Riders' reunion without dismounting. Broken up into paving stones the two walls would cover a road bed 100 feet wide and reaching from New York to San Francisco.

ONLY PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—An expert on furs in the current number of Cloaks and Furs says that camphor and other strongly-scented drugs have no effect in preventing moths. On the other hand they simply injure the skins with which they are packed. Tobacco leaves and stems, according to the same authority, are no better. To store furs over summer they should first be carefully beaten, then combed and inclosed in a receptacle as nearly airtight as possible. They should then be stored in some dry, cool, and dark place.

CHICAGO'S DEBT TO THOMAS HUGHES.—The Archbishop of Canterbury last week dedicated a monument over the remains of Thomas Hughes, whom all the world knows as the author of "Tom Brown at Rugby" and its companion volume. Chicago, however, has a peculiar reason for honoring the memory of Hughes. After the great fire it was Thomas Hughes, at the head of a number of prominent Englishmen, who started the movement which resulted in sending to the burned out city over 7,000 volumes as the nucleus of a new library. When they were received the public library was at once started. Outside of authorship and of his duties as a lawyer Mr. Hughes took an active interest in the relations of capital and labor. The colony of Rugby, Tenn., which he founded, was an attempt to solve some of the problems which he found most pressing in overcrowded London. The colony, like most other coöperative experiments, was not successful.

Thomas Hughes.

BARON VON LEDE'S TRAINED APPLE TREE OFFENDED THE EMPEROR.—One of the many fads of Emperor William of Germany is horticulture. So when he was making his recent trip through his dominions he stopped to look at the orchards of Baron von Lede, the most famous in all Germany. The Baron escorted his imperial guest over the place and finally announced that he was about to show him the finest and most wonderful apple tree in all the world. It was, in

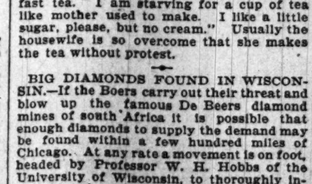



APPLE TREE THAT OFFENDED THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

fact, a growth of four trees trained and clipped until their branches formed the letters of the name of Bismarck. To the Baron's surprise the Emperor expressed no admiration for the sight, but was rather displeased than otherwise. He was, however, equal to the occasion. Pointing out a number of small trees in the center of the orchard he said: "And there, your Majesty, is the crowning glory of my orchards. Those trees are now being trained to spell the august name of 'Wilhelm der Grosse.' Your Majesty can perhaps see that the letters are already partly formed."

NEW SPECIES OF TRAMP DISCOVERED IN WISCONSIN.—Up at the summer resorts of Wisconsin they have discovered a new species of tramp. For want of a better name he has been dubbed the "Pink Tea Tramp." He appears at the back door looking much the worse for wear. He has no excuses to make and no apologies to offer. When the woman who opens the door offers to get him something to eat he interrupts her. "Thank you, madam," he says, drawing a paper sack from the inside pocket of his ragged frock coat. "I am not hungry. But I want to ask a great favor of you. In this sack is some English breakfast tea. I am starving for a cup of tea like mother used to make. I like a little sugar, please, but no cream." Usually the housewife is so overcome that she makes the tea without protest.

BIG DIAMONDS FOUND IN WISCONSIN.—If the Boers carry out their threat and blow up the famous De Beers diamond mines of south Africa it is possible that enough diamonds to supply the demand may be found within a few hundred miles of Chicago. At any rate a movement is on foot, headed by Professor W. H. Hobbs of the University of Wisconsin, to thoroughly investigate the subject, and locate if possible the source from which come the diamonds



DIAMOND FIELDS OF THE WESTERN STATES.

which have been picked up in Wisconsin and Michigan. So far seventeen diamonds, ranging in weight from one to twenty carats, have been found, most of them within 200 miles of Milwaukee. The diamonds have all been found in the so-called glacial drift, and it is thought many other gems lie hidden in the terminal moraines in Wisconsin and other Western States. The map shows the location of these moraines. They are to be thoroughly explored this summer by scientific men.

TRUE LOVE PUT TO A HARD TEST.—A wedding is shortly to take place in a town not far from Chicago, the parties to which ought to feel certain of happiness. At any rate their affection has stood the strain of a hard test. The groom-to-be lives in Chicago. The Saturday after the engagement was announced he went out to the home of his future bride to spend Sunday. As he expected to return early on Monday morning he took with him only the suit of clothes he wore. Late on Saturday night he retired to his room at the young woman's home. During the night burglars broke into the house and among other plunder carried off the young man's suit. Next morning he failed to come down-stairs to breakfast, but it was supposed he was simply sleeping later than usual. At 11 o'clock the head of the family went up-stairs and knocked at the door. He was invited in, and the situation explained. The older man is extremely tall and corpulent, while his future son-in-law is short and slender. In order to calm fears below stairs, however, it was necessary for the victim of the thieves to make an appearance, which he finally did, attired in a long, black broadcloth coat ten sizes too large for him, and a pair of trousers apparently cut to fit the Colossus of Rhodes. He offered to release the young woman from the engagement then and there, but she unanimously declined to take advantage of his misfortune.

TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF GOETHE'S BIRTH.—One hundred and fifty years ago in Frankfort-on-the-main Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was born. Preparations are now being made in his birthplace and in every large city of Germany for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth. In several German cities busts and statues will be dedicated. Though given up as incurably ill at 19, Goethe lived to be over 80 years old. The first part of "Faust," his greatest work, did not appear until 1808, when he was 59 years old. It had taken a lifetime to write, and students of Goethe say it takes a lifetime to understand it. It was the translation of "Wilhelm Meister" by Thomas Carlyle that first introduced Goethe to the English-speaking world.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

MODERN CAMEOS WORTH $7,500 EACH.—The modern cameos of George Woodhall, which attracted attention at the World's Fair, are now the rage in London. It takes Mr. Woodhall from a year to two years to cut one of his cameos and they are sold for from $5,000 to $7,500 apiece. His materials are simply a piece of white opal glass superimposed on a sheet of chocolate colored glass and a few needles and cutting tools of different sizes. The cameo reproduced in the picture is called "The Moorish Bathers," and took over a year to cut. The plaque measures eighteen inches in diameter. One great difficulty in cutting cameos on glass lies in the fact that until the last touch of the gravers' tool there is constant danger an air hole or other imperfection in the glass will spoil and render useless the work of months.

A Modern Cameo.

## FORECASTS OF THE FOURTH.

The prematurely patriotic boy is already making work for the hospitals.—New York Evening World.

A fireproof small boy would be a great relief to anxious parents on the great national holiday.—New York Herald.

When the Filipinos hear the Fourth of July salute in Manila they will be apt to surmise that Admiral Dewey has returned to sink the island.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has forbidden the sale of the toy pistol. He may think it a show of hands is asked for after the Fourth his action will be approved.—Philadelphia Times.

Boys are beginning to celebrate the Fourth, and they will be justified in making a good deal of noise on the 3d, the anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

As is his custom the small boy has commenced to celebrate the Fourth of July two weeks in advance, and in some parts of the city the fire-cracker nuisance brings danger to speak drivers and puts nerves on edge. All fair-minded people are willing to give young America free rein to make all the noise possible on the Fourth, but there are serious objections to bringing the trouble through the entire summer.—Bloomington Bulletin.

The gunpowder plot which threatens the country on the Fourth of July will need special watching this year. In vain do we conquer provinces, subjugate peoples, and dictate treaties if our home population is to be mangled, wounded, and torn by the explosion of fresh fireworks. The round up each anniversary of the killed and wounded is equal to that of a battle in the Philippines, and this year when the blood of young America is up it is likely to be far worse.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

## MAN'S MOODS.

Even grown men, sort of shamefacedly, follow a brass band.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

A man is never quite prepared and ready to be awakened by an alarm clock.—New Orleans Picayune.

When a man is wrong and won't admit it the only thing he can do is to get mad.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A good man's countenance may fall, but it remains for some better man to break it.—Berlin (Md.)

## WHAT.

Sunday. As he ex
on Monday morning
he suit of clothes he
r night he retired to
oman's home. Dur-
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HE ANNIVERSARY
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Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

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DS WORTH $7,500
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one of his cameos
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apiece. His materi-
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een inches in diameter.
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HE FOURTH.
otic boy is already mak-
tals.—New York Evening

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great national holiday.—

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will be apt to surmise that
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Chicago has forbidden the
He may think it a show of
ter the Fourth his action
adelphia Times.

to celebrate the Fourth,
ed in making a good deal
niversary of the destruc-
at at Santiago.—Cincinnati

small boy has commenced
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arts of the city the fire-
a danger to people driv-
on edge. All fair-minded
give young America free
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ly to be far worse.—Bloom-

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e prepared and ready to be
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ng and won't admit it the
is to get mad.—L. A. W.

nance may fail, but it re-
r man to break it.—Berlin

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n wearing a plug hat in a
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reless that when they tell
oing fishing they set out in
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es a man is satisfied with
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ife any story with a straight
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S.
every woman is daring.—
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ere bundles for little money
earth.—Washington Demo-

a poor marksman, but she
to throw a hint.—Cleveland

is most strongly to a woman
ve into the country is that
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ertise herself to death about
so thin it's generally be-
stout.—New York Press.

oman talks of her girlhood
of the amateur fisherman.
ways got away from her.—

he loves a man she can love
d at any distance away; a
st-range, quick-fire affair.—

f a woman who goes to lots
s "eats the table" for the
d of compelling her family
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-town lady appeared really
nificent new dress. "Won't
ie in that dress at church?"
"The weather is warm and
nuggly." "I think not," she
ver found a new dress un-
."—Nauvoo Independent.

SONALS.

ny of Minnesota began life
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eau, France's new Premier,
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ro of Philadelphia celebrates
y dancing three waltzes.

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effort is bound to win."

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The 16-year-old grandnephew
has invented a wireless belt.

says the Twentieth Century
the fact that the officers were
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ad pull.

## JEWELS WORTH BIG SUM.

SEIZURE FROM MRS. DODGE APPRAISED AT $100,000.

**Experts Surprised at the Value of the Gems, Which Makes the Confiscation the Largest in the History of the Port of New York—Project Imputed to Vanderbilt Discussed by Insider—Believes Magnate Is Looking Towards Transcontinental Line.**

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 26.

**Mrs. Dodge's Jewels Worth $100,000.**

The jewels seized by Deputy Surveyor Dowling from the baggage of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge of 104 West Eightieth street upon her arrival from Cherbourg on the St. Paul on Saturday were superficially examined today by experts in the employ of the Treasury department. They were found to be worth fully $100,000. The lingerie taken from two trunks was not appraised. It is believed to be worth over $10,000. The value set on the jewels alone makes the seizure the largest ever made in the port of New York.

At the time the jewels were seized Louis Wormser, who met Mrs. Dodge, was greatly excited and threatened to assault any reporter who should use his name in connection with the case. He declared that he did not know Mrs. Dodge, but a few moments later he summoned an electric cab and went up-town with her.

Mr. Wormser's success in Wall street last spring and an inability to keep from talking too much put the customs officers on the right track. Wormser, so it is said, made several thousand dollars through speculation and then boasted that Mrs. Dodge would receive another present from him in the shape of a necklace valued at over $18,000. It is alleged he said that Mrs. Dodge, who was then in Paris, would make the purchase there and bring the jewels home with her.

A man who overheard the conversation repeated it to the Treasury agents. The officials cabled to Special Treasury Agent Theobald in Paris and told him to keep a lookout for the woman.

The valuation of the necklace was a surprise to all. The experts placed the value at $56,000. They differed as to the value of the center pearl by $1,000. The necklace consists of a string of pearls of rare beauty, graduating from a large one in the center.

A ring with two pearls was valued at $10,000. The two most beautiful pieces are a butterfly pin of emerald, diamonds, and rubies, and a charm in the shape of a book.

Another $10,000 piece is a dice box. It has six sides. One is studded with diamonds, another with turquois, one with pearls, one with sapphires, another with rubies, and the sixth with emeralds. Accompanying the box are three silver dice.

The officials said that the duty on the jewelry alone would be nearly $52,000.

Phyllis Rankin Gibbs, known on the stage as Phyllis Rankin, was today granted a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Henry S. Gibbs, theatrical manager, by Justice Scott in the Supreme Court.

**Discusses Big Vanderbilt Project.**

Are the Vanderbilts after a transcontinental line? That question was debated in Wall street today when interest was almost entirely absorbed by the story that the Boston and Albany railroad is to be leased for 999 years by the New York Central railroad company, which is to guarantee the stockholders of the leased road 8 per cent annually on their stock. The following, obtained from an authoritative source close to the Vanderbilts, is believed to substantially reflect the situation:

"I regard the New York Central-Boston and Albany report as premature, but as possibly having some foundation in purpose if not in fact. It is no secret that the Vanderbilts have sought to extend the sphere of their influence in New England. They have unquestionably held an interest in Boston and Albany for some time, and moves which have been made in connection with other roads have shown the importance to them of acquiring a larger interest.

"I have heard recently that representatives of the Vanderbilts have been looking over the books of Boston and Albany and New York, New Haven and Hartford. I doubt if holders of Boston and Albany would be willing to acquire any 8 per cent guarantee. Boston and Albany has paid additional dividends at various times. It paid 3½ per cent in 1886 and a stock dividend of 10 per cent in 1883.

"I think William K. Vanderbilt has plans looking to the establishment of a transcontinental line and that we shall hear more or less on this subject. A transcontinental line, however, would be no greater achievement for the present Vanderbilt connection than was the acquisition of the lines which made up the Vanderbilt route to Chicago not so many years ago."

The simultaneous trip of William K. Vanderbilt and J. P. Morgan to Europe is said to undoubtedly have been in connection with the development of an ambitious plan originated by William K. Vanderbilt. This plan, it is held, is the building up of a great ocean-to-ocean system.

It is believed that this system is to include the Boston and Albany, New York, New Haven and Hartford, New York Central, Lake Shore, Chicago and Northwestern, and Union Pacific, with several west coast lines which the Vanderbilts have been quietly picking up.

When asked regarding the rumored absorption President Calloway of the Boston and Albany said: "I have nothing to say in regard to the matter one way or the other." At the office of J. Pierpont Morgan equally indefinite statements were made.

**Steamers Collide During Heavy Fog.**

Mrs. Addie Barrow, the wife of George Beauregard Barrow, was arraigned today in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Werner on the charge of kidnaping baby Marion Clark. The woman pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve years and ten months in Auburn prison.

The Anchor line steamship City of Rome ran into the Sandy Hook steamboat Monmouth in a heavy fog off the west bank near Swinburne Island early this morning. The Rome's bowsprit gouged out a section of the Monmouth's deckhouse for about fifteen feet aft the bow. No damage was done below the water line. The moment of the collision was an exciting one on both vessels, but the damage was slight, and after a short conversation between the two Captains through megaphones the Monmouth went on to Sandy Hook and the City of Rome steamed up to its pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth street in North River.

H. G. Young, Second Vice President of the Delaware and Hudson, stated today that the Delaware and Hudson Canal had been sold to S. B. Coykendall, who controls the Ulster and Delaware railroad.

**Incorporation of Grace-Cragin Canal Company.**

The syndicate organized by William R. Grace and Edward F. Cragin to build the Nicaragua Canal under a concession obtained from the Nicaraguan government last winter has been incorporated at Trenton as the Ship Canal company, with a capital nominally of $30,000,000, which may be increased as necessity requires, to $250,000,000. The Incorporation Trust company of New Jersey is the depository. The purposes of this new syndicate were fully explained at the time the grant was obtained. The Maritime Canal company, the holder of the original grant, has spent over $10,000,000 in surveying the Greytown route, which has been approved by the United States Board of Engineers. The company has offered the property to the government and a bill was before the last Congress for its purchase, but was defeated.

The Grace syndicate avers that the grant held by the Maritime Canal company expires by limitation next October. The grant to the Grace syndicate was obtained by Mr. Cragin and is contingent upon the termination of the Maritime grant.

Among those interested in the new company are William R. Grace, H. H. Rogers, J. Pierpont Morgan, James B. Dill, and Edward F. Cragin.

The National City Bank will ship $2,650,000 gold to Europe tomorrow. L. von Hoffmann & Co. will ship $500,000. The grand total since the movement commenced is $16,650,000.

**Civil Service Drives Him to Death.**

Driven mad by the perplexing civil service examinations to which he has been subjected for years, William H. Cornell, a postoffice mail clerk, hurled himself at 1 o'clock this morning from the roof of the four-story apartment-house at 1 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn, and was killed on the pavement of the yard in the rear. Until he entered the postal service several years ago Cornell was of a most happy disposition. He had been assigned to the station at Fulton and Nostrand avenues, where he was known as a most conscientious worker. A rule of the Brooklyn service requires a visit every few months of the Board of Examiners to the different stations to inquire into the men's proficiency. On each visit some 200 questions are put to the clerks. Worry over these, Cornell's father said, made him crazy.

**Great Mausoleum for Rouss.**

Charles Broadway Rouss has given a contract for a $50,000 mausoleum to be built in the cemetery at Winchester, Va. The well-known blind merchant of this city a few years ago erected a monument fifty-two feet high at a cost of $15,000 in the same cemetery. The mausoleum will occupy the adjoining lot. The great tomb will be twenty-five feet wide, thirty-six feet long, and twenty-five feet high. It will be of Grecian-Doric style, with thirty-six fluted columns, each a single piece of granite, weighing five tons. There will be ten catacombs, none of which will be visible. Entrance to an inner crypt will be through a secret passage. In the center of the mausoleum will be a sarcophagus. More than 500 tons of granite will be used in the construction of the mausoleum.

**Gaynor Mystery Becomes More Complicated.**

The mystery surrounding Colonel John F. Gaynor's plunges into the sea of matrimony apparently deepens day by day. The Rev. C. C. Morhart of Washington is positive that he married Miss Pitney to the well-known New York politician on June 10 last, while Mrs. Gaynor, Miss Gifford before marriage, of 61 West Eighty-sixth street, states that the Rev. O. L. Prescott, formerly of Little Church Around the Corner, performed a like service for her on Sept. 2, 1896. But she refuses to produce the marriage certificate.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Little Church Around the Corner, was asked today if he would verify or disprove the statement of the New York Mrs. Gaynor by a search of the church records.

"Why should I?" replied the clergyman. "Let the lawyers fight it out. I have no interest in it."

Permission was asked to look over the records. "I never allow any one to look over my records," was the reply.

A thorough search made at the office of the Board of Health showed that there was no record of the 1890 marriage. This fact, however, it was said, was not final proof that no marriage had taken place, as ministers were much more lax in reporting marriages to the proper authorities ten years ago than they are now.

**Duhmes and Young Chase in Boston.**

Friends of Congressman Riordan of this city, who is to be married in Providence, R. I., on Wednesday to Miss Edith Maude Caldwell, will go to the wedding on a special steamboat. This, it is said, will be decorated with flowers and be a regular palm garden. The wedding tour will be through Canada and the West.

The Duhmes have left their quarters at the Waldorf, taking with them their precious charge, Moses Fowler Chase, the young man who, it is alleged, is of unsound mind. Clerks at the Waldorf were noncommunicative as to the direction the Duhmes had taken, but late tonight it was learned that they had taken the New York, New Haven and Hartford 1 o'clock train for Poland Springs, Me., and would stop over the night in Boston. George P. Haywood, an attorney from Lafayette, Ind., arrived today from Detroit to look after the interests of the boy's father, Fred Chase. He was exasperated when he learned that the Duhmes had already left town. When seen Mr. Haywood said: "Chase is without question mentally unbalanced and is being held under restraint by Mr. and Mrs. Duhme."

**Wonder as to Whitney's Trip.**

It was announced today that a large majority of the distilleries which are to go into the great liquor combine have deposited their securities with the Central Trust company, trustees, thus assuring the success of the scheme.

**Plans Go On to Greet Dewey.**

The Executive committee of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand appointed by the Mayor to conduct the reception to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival in New York met at noon today in the City Hall. General Daniel Butterfield was unanimously elected permanent chairman. President Guggenheimer of the Council suggested that there should be a naval parade up the Hudson as far as Claremont, from there a land parade along Riverside and Broadway down to the City Hall, and subsequently a concert and banquet. His views met with general favor.

**Standard Oil Dissolution Begins.**

The final dissolution of the Standard Oil trust began today. S. C. T. Dodd, General Solicitor of the trust, said today holders of the liquidating certificates might elect to exchange each certificate for twenty certificates representing the holders' proportionate interest in the twenty subsidiary companies or take one certificate in the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

**Vice President Hobart Evades a Question.**

Vice President Hobart was asked at Long Island today if he will be on the Republican Presidential ticket next year. "Do you know what Mr. McKinley says?" asked Mr. Hobart, answering one question with another. "He says if the old ticket is renominated he will receive more votes than I will. He says he will run ahead of his ticket." Mr. Hobart added that he sleeps as well as ever he did, has the digestion of an ostrich, and is daily gaining flesh.

**Wonder as to Whitney's Trip.**

The friends and business associates of William C. Whitney are wondering what has caused him to start for Europe so suddenly. He sailed on the steamship Umbria on Saturday at hardly a day's notice. His name did not appear on the passenger list. It is inferred from the fact that Mr. Whitney is alone on his trip that it is one of business entirely. At his home in Westbury, L. I., it was said that he had decided to go abroad only within the last few days.

**Mrs. Green Sues R. L. Martin.**

Foreclosure proceedings were begun yesterday in the Circuit Court in the name of Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green on eleven trust deeds given by Robert L. Martin. The aggregate amount of the indebtedness is $156,000. The alleged non-payment of the interest notes is given as the cause of the legal proceedings.

## CHICAGO SEES JEFFRIES.

CHAMPION TOURS THE CITY FOLLOWED BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC BOY.

**Small Urchin Trails the Carriage of the Big Fighter Through Dusty Miles and Is Always Waiting When It Stops—Hand That Put Robert Fitzsimmons to Sleep Claps Those of Hundreds—Visits the Board of Trade and Other Points.**

UST as James J. Jeffries stepped out of the vestibuled end of a sleeping car at the Union Depot yesterday morning a small boy who had climbed high up on the iron railing that incloses the tracks yelled:

"Hey! Dere's de champ. Dere's big Jeff."

A train guard pulled the lad off the railing and gave his sooty little neck a twist, then stretched his own neck to get a good look at the conqueror of men who at that moment was being welcomed to a great city for the first time in his official capacity as champion of the champion of champions. People behind him were surging and crowding and pushing to see what was taking place in the other great crowd inside the rail and around the train that had brought Mr. Jeffries from St. Louis.

"O, he's shooked han's," yelled the same grimy-faced boy, who was up on the railing again.

"With whom?" asked a suburban looking young woman.

"Wit a geezer."

The young woman looked puzzled and did the best she could to edge out of the crowd.

Everybody wanted to know who had taken the first shake at the hand that rocked Robert Fitzsimmons to sleep. Afterwards Frank E. Kennedy, manager and fight promoter, admitted it was he.

**Frank E. Kennedy the "Geezer."**

"I am the boy that first copped his deadly fin," said Mr. Kennedy.

He was one of the Reception committee. Louis Houseman, George Siler, and "Paddy" Carroll were the other members. They escorted the champion to a carriage. The crowd was so great they had difficulty in finding exit from the depot.

The champion smiled good-naturedly and grabbed at every hand that was held out to him. He got most of them, for he has arms one inch longer than those of any other man in the same profession. When he reached the carriage the same small boy who was up on the railing was standing at the carriage door.

"Say, Jeff, can't you lick any man on eart'?" asked the tiny urchin, looking up innocently at the ponderous, square-rigged mastodon-like champion.

"Yes, of my size," said Mr. Jeffries.

"Ha-a-h! Didn't I tell youse fellies?" The other urchins swarming about made no answer, but dashed away after the carriage.

The carriage stopped at the office of an afternoon newspaper in Fifth avenue. When Mr. Jeffries stepped out there was the same boy.

"Well! How did you get here so quick?" asked Jeffries.

"Runned."

Three more newspaper offices were visited. Every time the carriage stopped the same boy was standing at the door.

Then the carriage whirled away to Dearborn street, where it stopped long enough for the champion to get out and drink a glass of lemonade, but before he got out of the carriage the same boy was standing at its side.

When Jeffries reentered the vehicle to be driven to the Auditorium Hotel for breakfast a hundred small boys went running and yelling after him. When the carriage turned into Jackson boulevard only one was keeping up the chase. It was the same boy. When the carriage stopped abruptly before the Auditorium Hotel a grinning, grimy-faced lad was standing at the carriage door. It was the same boy.

**Gives the Urchin a Dollar.**

"You are a good little sport, and here is a dollar for you," said Ross O'Neill, one of the Jeffries retinue.

"Say, you're purty sporty yerself," said the boy. "I bet you kin trow a horrible left."

Mr. O'Neill smiled and took the compliment, although he has been pudgy for years.

Jeffries, with his brother Jack, "Kid" Egan, and the others who travel with him, went in to breakfast. Later they were driven to the Board of Trade. When the carriage stopped there was the same boy beside the carriage door.

Jeffries made a triumphal tour of the floor of the trading pit. He saw nothing but a howling swarm of men, who left off trading to yell while he was in sight. Then he was driven to the Stock Exchange. There, again, was that same boy. The champion next visited the Press club, and as he stepped out of the carriage there the same small urchin was standing on the curb with one eye aimed up at the swarthy face of the champion.

The next call was at a place of refreshment in Monroe street, where Jeffries drank seltzer water. The same boy was there when the carriage stopped. Tattersall's, in Sixteenth street, was the next place visited. Jeffries had forgotten all about his new traveling companion, as it was a long distance there, but when he rose to leave the carriage he looked down into the dusty smile of the same little boy.

**Refuses to Tell His Name.**

"How did you get here?" he asked.

"Runned."

"What's your name?"

"A-a-h, yer kiddin' me."

"Come, tell me, I want to know your name."

"Well, I'm de long distance nooze boy. Dat'll reach me."

Jeffries went into the big building, viewed with a critical eye the seating capacity of the house, then reentered the carriage for a spin on the boulevard. At the end of the first mile, when a stop was made to give the champion a chance to drink more seltzer water, everybody seemed surprised to see the dusty, but familiar, figure of a small boy leaning against the door of the first carriage, as if he had been there for an hour.

"Are you the same boy?" asked Jeffries.

"Well, I ain't had no time to change."

"Say, how far can you run?"

"Dey ain't no limit on me."

To Twenty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, another mile, then to the roadhouse at Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. Jeffries looked around to see if the boy was following. There he was, in a swinging run, keeping abreast of the carriages. At the roadhouse he was waiting for the carriage to stop.

"Say, what are you following us for?" asked the champion.

"Ain't I got a right to rubber at de big champ?"

**Beaten by a Gust of Wind.**

"Is that all you want?"

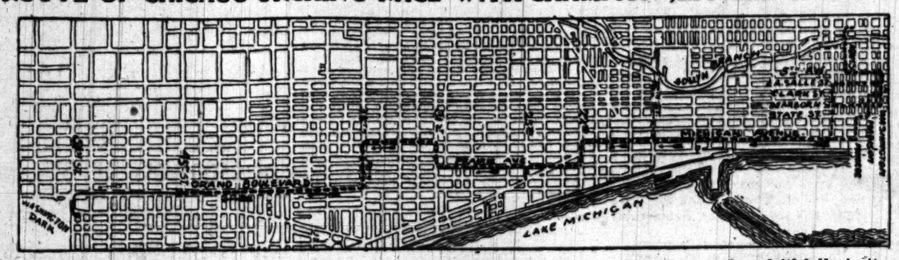
"Das enough for me."

The next scheduled stop was at a roadhouse at Fifty-first street and Vincennes avenue. Bets were made by men in the party as to whether the boy would keep it up to the next roadhouse. At Forty-fifth street a gust of wind blew off the lad's hat. At the same moment the driver of the first carriage whipped up his horses. When the little fellow regained his cap and saw what a mean trick the driver was playing on him he gave up.

Occupants of the last carriage saw the finish of the brave race and made up a purse. They drove back to where the lad was sitting on the curb crying and threw the silver into the hat that had lost him the race.

Jeffries drove back to the Auditorium, drank another glass of seltzer water, and retired to his room preparatory to his boxing bout. But before he went he said he'd like to know the name of that boy.

"I'd like to have him pace me when I train for the Sharkey go," he said.




**The small boy met his hero at the Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets, and trailed his carriage faithfully in its various meanderings through the down-town district and then southward through the boulevards, wearying at Forty-fifth street, only seven blocks from the goal.**

## JEFFRIES AT TATTERSALL'S.

**Champion Is Well Received by Local Sports—Fierce Bout Between Queenan and Kenny.**

James J. Jeffries, American champion of the world, conqueror of the famous Bob Fitzsimmons, made his first championship bow to a Chicago crowd at Tattersall's last night. On the occasion of his appearance there a few weeks ago he was simply "the California Hercules."

With the added titles gained in the arena of the Coney Island Athletic club he returned last night to receive the plaudits of that portion of the community ever ready to pay homage to the knight of the padded mitt who has reached the top rung of the pugilistic ladder.

The welcome accorded him was not of the kind so familiar to the once mighty slugger from Boston, John L. Sullivan. The crowd numbered a scarce 3,000 people and was not wildly enthusiastic.

Following the finish of the spirited bout between Queenan and Kenny came a lull. Then the tall form of the champion was seen to emerge from the dressing-room, closely followed by a good-looking youth with the features of a Jeffries, who turned out to be Jack, a brother of the big fellow. As the little procession moved down the aisle the crowd rose to its feet, and necks were craned to get a glimpse of the burly boilermaker. He was greeted with generous applause, and when he climbed on the stage, in full view of the gallery gods, he was given a rousing cheer.

Ross O'Neil, who assisted in the training of the champion, introduced him to the crowd as James J. Jeffries, the American champion pugilist of the world.

"Jeffries," said he, "accomplished a feat that not one man in 10,000 could perform—the knocking out of Bob Fitzsimmons, and winning the highest honor in the pugilistic world. He will spar three rounds with his brother, Jack, and then, with the assistance of George Siler and his brother, will illustrate the eleventh round of his fight with Fitzsimmons.

Then the crowd again broke loose, and demanded a speech. Jeffries has not inherited the speechmaking qualities of his father, or possibly did not feel equal to the effort after his tussle with the "bulls and bears" in the morning. He sat in his corner, and refused to budge orally.

His three short rounds with his brother were of necessity of the stage boxing order, but served amply to demonstrate that the champion is both fast and clever. He blocked, ducked in finished style, and was as light on his feet as a bantam. Glimpses of Corbett's style were noticed by the critics at the ringside, and then again it would seem that a large-sized edition of Tommy Ryan was at work.

The work of that unerring left that played such an important part in winning the championship was watched carefully, and the general opinion arrived at, that Jim would do. Jack, who lacked the avoirdupois of his brother, did the best he could under the circumstances. He swung hard at the massive form in front of him only to find it gone, and the next instant his face would be full of gloves.

In the fourth round they sparred for a few seconds, then the champion hooked his left on the jaw, and, as Jack dropped his hands, swung his right across with force that was not to the liking of the impersonator of Fitzsimmons, and he said so in a forcible manner while feigning the knockout. Jeffries retired to his corner while Siler counted out the prostrate form, and then, getting up, administered a playful kick to the back of "Jack" and the show was over.

Young Kenny and Perry Queenan met at 133 pounds, the former getting the decision after six rounds of the hottest kind of fighting.

There was not an idle moment in the whole of the contest. Queenan was not in the best of condition, and found the pace set by the well-trained Kenny a little too fast for his liking.

In the last three rounds they fought fast and furiously. Kenny was the more aggressive, and although Queenan made many game rallies his blows lacked steam. It was a great contest, and both boys received great applause.

Tom Dugan, the Australian welterweight, disposed of Kid Baxter in the second round of the bout, the Chicagoan being so groggy that Siler stopped the battle. Baxter had not trained well, and getting a hard punch on the jaw in the first round was practically out of the fight. In the second Dugan forced matters and sent his man twice to the canvas.

Clarence Campbell of Pittsburg defeated Fred Hill in two and a half rounds. Effective body punching by Campbell sent Hill to his corner in a wabbly condition at the end of the second round. Campbell pursued the same tactics in the third, and by landing right and left swings on the head had his opponent all but out when Siler stopped the bout.

"Ed" Seaman of Milwaukee drew with Tom Driscoll at 145 pounds after six rounds of unscientific fighting. Seaman received a gash over his left eye in the first round, the wound bleeding profusely until the end. It was a great handicap, but in spite of it he made a game stand.

## "WOMAN IN WHITE" IS MARRIED.

**Miss Minnie Murray of Iowa Becomes the Wife of a Colorado Mine Owner.**

Waterloo, Ia., June 26.—[Special.]—Miss Minnie Murray of Nashua, the young woman who gained notoriety as the "woman in white" at the Chicago convention and who afterwards stumped Iowa for Bryan, was married this afternoon at Nashua to H. S. Sternberger of Cripple Creek, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Sternberger left immediately after the ceremony for their future home in Colorado.

There is a romance connected with this affair which had its beginning last year, when Miss Murray visited Colorado with an excursion party of Iowa editors. Cripple Creek was one of the points on their itinerary, and when they stopped there Mr. Sternberger was one of the committee appointed to show the mines to the visitors. It appears to have been a case of love at first sight on both sides, and soon after the return of the excursionists the Nashua Reporter, which was the joint property of Miss Minnie Murray and Miss Edith Gorman, was for sale.

Miss Gorman married a newspaper man at New Hampton and the "woman in white" now goes to Colorado as the wife of a wealthy mine owner. The Nashua Reporter has passed into the hands of a man and is once more a Republican sheet.

**Soldier Accidentally Drowns.**

Washington, D. C., June 26.—General Davis, at San Juan, Porto Rico, reports that Private George E. McDunnon, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, was accidentally drowned there yesterday.

## MAY WIND UP THE STRIKE

PACKERS SAID TO HAVE AGREED TO RESTORE THE 1893 SCALE.

**Involves an Average Advance of 10 Per Cent—Morris and Armour Give Raises in Some Departments—Purchase of Hogs Is Light—Extra Detail of Police in the Yards—Photo-Engravers Walk Out—Over Two Hundred Plasterers Quit.**

Common rumor at the Stock-Yards last night was that the packers had agreed late in the afternoon to restore the wage scale of 1893, involving an average advance over present wages of 10 per cent. Inasmuch as the strike is not yet an organized movement and has no recognized head an official declaration of the effect of the advance was not obtainable, but it was the common opinion that it would end the strike. Though the whole yards talked strike yesterday, and 100 policemen were on guard to suppress disorder, no worse disturbances than scattered cases of ejectments occurred. Nelson Morris announced an increase of 25 cents a day in the hog killing department, though none of his men in that branch had struck. Armour raised his common laborers from $1.50 to $1.75 a day, and these men are expected to return to work this morning. The packing-houses were all running during the day, but the purchase of hogs was light, Armour buying none. Nearly 200 men went out and fifty returned to work. The price of pork went up five cents on the Board of Trade.

The packers say they were not taken at disadvantage altogether by the discontent among their employés. They state that they have killed more hogs in the last six weeks than ever before during a corresponding period at this time of year, and are well prepared to make a fight if the strike grows. J. Ogden Armour, G. F. Swift, F. E. Vogel, general manager for Nelson Morris & Co., and several other packers and officials were in conference at the Exchange Building during the afternoon, and the presence of the heavy police detail was in response to their request.

**Estimates of Strikers' Strength.**

Estimates of the number of men who have gone out vary from 500 to 5,000. All agree that there will be no attempt at violence unless the packers try to fill the places of the strikers. The men who went out during the day walked at once from the yards, and the police have orders to allow no crowds to gather inside the district. Captain Madden is in charge of the police detail, assisted by Lieutenant Clancy of the Stock-Yards Station and Sergeant O'Brien. Last night orders were issued to hold the reserve force in readiness, but this was only a precautionary measure. The packers furnish the police with their meals.

Among those who walked out during the day were eleven messenger boys from Swift & Co.'s offices. They were receiving $3 a week and demanded $4. Forty-one butter-makers' helpers walked out at Armour's, asking for an increase of 15 cents on a wage of $1.65 a day. Some of the skilled laborers in the killing-rooms also went out, but no information was given out as to their numbers.

Men about the yards do not believe that the light sales of hogs are due to any fear on the part of the packers. They incline rather to the belief that the purchasers are taking advantage of the situation to bear the hog market. The shipments of the day amounted to 46,000, and last night about 14,000 were left in the pens.

The members of the Photo-Engravers' union, 225 in number, walked out of twenty-three shops in the morning because their employers declined to sign an agreement for more pay and a regulation of the apprentice boy system. Only the commercial shops were affected. The contention is on the number of apprentice boys. The agreement permits the shops to retain the present number of boys, but in the future restrains them from employing more than one to every three journeymen. The demand is that finishers and etchers be given $21 a week. The employers offered $18. During the day five of the shops are said to have signed the agreement and the men returned to work. It is expected that all differences will be settled by today.

More than 200 plasterers struck in the morning, the result of an agreement not being reached on the scale submitted by the union, asking an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4 a day. Work had to be abandoned on many buildings because of the strike. Later in the day the agreement was signed by some of the contractors, and it is understood that others will follow the same course today. More than $3,000,000 worth of building has been contracted for since May 1, and, unless the strike is settled, this work will be materially affected.

**Track Layers Quit.**

Thirty laborers who have had charge of the work of laying tracks for the Chicago and Milwaukee electric railroad in Glencoe went on strike in the afternoon, and other workmen on various sections of the road between Wilmette and Highland Park have threatened to follow. The trouble came up when Section Master J. P. Andrus asked his gang of men to leave Glencoe and take up another piece of work two miles north. The men said they would not walk and when the foremen refused to have teams called for their transportation they gathered up their dinner pails and started for Chicago. Foreman Andrus sent to the offices of the company for more men and work will be resumed this morning.

## TINPLATE WORKMEN TO STRIKE.

**Forty Thousand Employes Threaten to Quit Next Friday Midnight, but Mills May Shut Down First.**

The American Tinplate company, which, barring four mills, has a monopoly of the tinplate manufacturing interests of the United States, is facing the prospect of a general strike next Friday midnight, the result of which will be to close all its mills. Twenty-five thousand skilled workmen and 15,000 laborers are likely to be involved.

President Theodore Shaffer and Secretary John Williams, with a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, were in Chicago from Tuesday to Saturday night of last week, in daily conference with the officials of the American Tinplate company in the Marquette Building. The committee is now back in Pittsburg, and notice of a general strike, to begin Friday night, has been issued. While the officials of the company in Chicago deny there is any ill-feeling resulting from the failure to agree over the wage scale, it was admitted that the company's mills are to be shut down. It was also practically admitted at the company's offices that the shut-down would continue until the wage scale was agreed to by both sides.

Second Vice President T. T. Graham of the tinplate company represented the company in the conference with the workmen. The committee and the tinplate trust officials kept the fact of the differences secret, and it was not until notice of the closing down of the mills was posted yesterday in Pittsburg that the news reached Chicago. Mr. Graham, speaking for the company, denied there was any feeling between the Amalgamated association and the officials over the wage scale.

**Vice President Graham Talks.**

"The committee came here under instructions to ask for a 20 per cent increase, and, as we understand it, they had no authority to accept anything else," he said. "The members of the committee were here several days. We submitted a compromise proposition, but the committee said they had no authority to accept it, and asked to submit it to the different unions. Our proposition was for an advance equivalent to that paid by the manufacturers of iron and steel sheets, approximately 11 per cent.

"As the contract with the association lasted only until June 30, there was nothing left for us to do but shut down until the company's proposition had been submitted to the various unions of the Amalgamated association. There is no talk of a strike."

**Location of the Mills.**

The various mills of the great concern, the capitalization of which is $50,000,000, are scattered over the Eastern and Middle States as follows:

| | Mills. | | Mills. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bridgeport, O. | 6 | Martin's Ferry, O. | 14 |
| Ellwood, Ind. | 20 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 3 |
| Montpelier, Ind. | 6 | Pittsburg, Pa. | 30 |
| Atlanta, Ind. | 6 | Gas City, Ind. | 8 |
| Lisbon, O. | 7 | Cambridge, O. | 6 |
| Blairsville, Pa. | 1 | Anderson, Ind. | 6 |
| Cleveland, O. | 3 | Monnesson, Pa. | 14 |
| Cincinnati, O. | 10 | Newcastle, Pa. | 56 |
| Cumberland, Md. | 3 | Kensington, Pa. | 3 |
| Elwood City, Pa. | 6 | New Kensington, Pa. | 12 |
| Niles, O. | 6 | Canal Dover, O. | 4 |
| Joliet, Ill. | 4 | Sweetser, Ind. | 3 |
| West Newton, Pa. | 6 | Baltimore, Md. | 3 |
| Connelsville, Pa. | 6 | Demmler, Pa. | 3 |
| Middletown, Ind. | 6 | Irondale, O. | 4 |
| Johnstown, Pa. | 4 | Washington, Pa. | 4 |
| Wheeling, W. Va. | 10 | | |

**Announced in Pittsburg.**

Pittsburg, Pa., June 26.—[Special.]—Unless the American Tinplate company agrees to the demands of the workers for a 20 per cent increase of wages all the tin mills in the country with four exceptions will close on Friday midnight. Secretary John Williams of the Amalgamated association, who returned today from Chicago, stated that no agreement had been reached and that the two factions are as far apart now as at the beginning of the conference. The demand of the Amalgamated officials was for an increase of 20 per cent. This the manufacturers refused to grant, but in its place offered about 10 per cent as a compromise. The matter will now have to be referred to the subordinate lodges. It will take two weeks to get the vote and the strike will occur in the meantime.

"The whole trouble," said Secretary Williams, "was caused by the reports printed in two Pittsburg papers during the convention to the effect that the radical element of the organization had captured the convention. The manufacturers claimed that the demands we made were those of the radicals, taking their evidence from these published reports. As a matter of fact, the demand we presented was that of the conservative element. The radical element did not capture the convention, nor was there any sign of its doing so. I cannot make public the proposition of the manufacturers, but I can say that it was based on the assumption that those reports were true. I am sorry that matters have turned out as they have. I had expected an easy settlement, and when I left here last Monday I felt sure that I would be home on Friday morning with the scale, all signed and sealed, in my possession. Now the matter will have to be submitted to the subordinate lodges for action, and I do not know whether they will decide to stand by the original demands.

"The conference having failed to come to an agreement, it will necessitate the tinplate mills closing down on July 1 until a settlement is reached. It would be impossible to hear from the subordinate lodges by that time, much less to arrange for another conference and get it over. However, I hope the shutdown will not last long.

There are 25,000 skilled workmen in the mills of the company who are members of the Amalgamated association. These men will all be ordered to quit work on Friday next, and their suspension will affect 15,000 other men employed about the mills. All but four of the plants of the trust are in the union, these four being those at Demmler and Harrisburg, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and Cleveland, O. In these four plants the men are not organized.

## LABOR BUREAU FORCES NAMED.

**Governor Tanner Makes Appointments for the Three Free Employment Agencies in Chicago.**

Springfield, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—George W. Geary, W. J. Goodman, and Frederick E. Ericksen will be in charge of the three free employment agencies to be opened in Chicago. At a meeting of the State Board of Labor today at the State House these men, together with three assistant superintendents and two clerks, were recommended to Governor Tanner and he made the appointments, as follows:

South Side office—George W. Geary, superintendent; John Felker, assistant superintendent; Miss Margaret E. May, clerk.

North Side office—W. E. Goodman, Evanston, superintendent; Thomas Devenish, assistant superintendent; Mrs. J. C. Schaufel, clerk.

West Side office—Frederick E. Ericksen, superintendent; Patrick J. Meany, assistant superintendent.

The recommendation for clerk in the West Side office has not been decided on. David Ross, secretary of the Labor board, will visit Chicago, probably next Monday, and with the superintendents select the locations.

## PURSUES THE BRIBERY INQUIRY

**Grand Jury See

## NEW DAUGHTER TO CZAR.

**RUSSIA STILL WITHOUT DIRECT HEIR TO THE THRONE.**

**Empress of the Northern Domain the Mother of Another Girl Baby at St. Petersburg—Hopes of the Emperor Had Been Centered on a Boy—Lack of a Male Heir the Cause of a Dangerous Complication in Court Politics—Imperial Cabinet Divided.**

St. Petersburg, June 26.—The Czarina gave birth to a daughter here this afternoon. The child was named Maria.

The birth of a daughter to the Czar and Czarina has a deep political significance that cannot fail to have a direct bearing upon Russia's future policy. Had a son been born yesterday he would, should he have lived, in course of time become Emperor of Russia, and would have been reared under the political influence of the present Czar, thus practically insuring a continuation of the enlightened, progressive policy of Nicholas II.

**Rule of Succession.**

While the government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy, and while the will of the Emperor is law, yet he cannot transfer his throne to his daughter. There are certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged to be binding. One of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is that of regular descent, by right of primogeniture, with preference of male heirs.

Under this inexorable rule, which the present Czar cannot alter without civil war, none of his three children will ever occupy his throne, for they are all daughters. The eldest daughter of the Czar is Olga, born Nov. 15, 1895. His second child was Tatiana, born June 11, 1897; his third and last born yesterday.

If the present Czar should die before a son is born to him, his successor would be his brother, the Grand Duke George, born in 1871. But George is an invalid and it is a generally accepted fact in Europe that he will never be fitted, physically or mentally, for the duties of the crown.

After the Grand Duke George the succession naturally falls to the Grand Duke Michael, now in his twenty-first year.

Both the Grand Dukes, George and Michael, are wholly under the influence of their mother, the Dowager Empress Maria Dagmar, widow of Emperor Alexander III., now in her fifty-second year.

**Deep Political Significance.**

This data in connection with the reigning family of Russia possesses important political significance, which may change the future history of Europe to a marked degree, and as any radical change in Russian policy may vitally affect every great European power, all the world is naturally concerned.

There are no political parties in Russia, as the term is understood in the rest of the world, but there are rival factions at court which serve the purpose admirably. At present there are two of these rival parties or factions. One is headed by the Dowager Empress, and her influence is almost equal to that of the Czar.

Attached to her is, first of all, M. Pobyedonoshetf, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, whose influence in the empire is wide. Next in the Dowager Empress party is Count Mouraviett, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Kroupatkin, Minister of War. Another influential member of the Dowager Empress' party is M. Bogolepoff, Minister of Public Instruction, while M. Goremykin, Minister of the Interior, also favors the reactionary policy.

It will be readily seen here is a powerful faction, embracing as it does the administration of the church, the army, and the schools. It is known as the reactionary party, and it represents all the despotism and illiteracy of Russia under the old Emperor.

Opposed to the reactionary party is the progressive party, with the Czar at its head. His stanchest supporter is M. De Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, and by every consideration the leading statesman of the empire. Associated with him in progressive principle is Prince Hilkoff, Minister of Railways, and the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch.

**Czar's Minor Influence.**

It will readily be seen the Czar's party is in the minority, and the Dowager Empress is really wielding more influence in the government of Russia than the Czar.

This political situation in Russia explains why so many wise, humane, and progressive features of the Czar's policy are proposed but never carried out. The Czar's orders are quietly ignored, and policies which he does not favor are persistently pushed forward.

Left to himself the Czar would issue decrees for the amelioration of the peasant classes, for the aid of depressed agriculture, for more liberal education. His dealings with foreign powers would be more candid and direct. But the Czar promises what his Minister of Foreign Affairs quietly, but none the less firmly declines to fulfill.

The Czar's plans for more liberal education for the masses are not executed by his Minister of Public Instruction. His Minister of War is so firmly attached to the Dowager Empress that it is even doubted the Czar could count on the support of his armies. All efforts of the Czar for the amelioration of the agricultural classes have been as firmly opposed by his Minister of the Interior.

**Czar's Keen Disappointment.**

This situation, almost intolerable as it is to the present Czar, exists only because he has no male heir. Up to yesterday his children were both girls and barred from the throne. All of his hopes centered in the event of yesterday, which he had hoped would have added a son to his household and given to Russia a direct heir to the throne. Yesterday, however, brought him only keen disappointment.

The reactionary party in his Cabinet are able to flaunt his misfortune in his face, because it is well known that in the event of his death the crown will pass to his brother George, who is directly under the influence of the Dowager Empress. If the present Czar dies George will be the nominal Czar, but his mother, the widow of Alexander III., will be the actual ruler. She is a woman in the prime of life, born to command.

Had a son been born yesterday the Dowager Empress' power would have been reduced to nothing in a moment. The Czar would have been Czar in fact as in name, and the ministers who now openly defy him, oppose his will, and refuse to execute his policy, would have been at his feet.

## MUSIC TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

**Illinois Association Meets Today at Quincy—Chicagoans in Attendance.**

Quincy, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—Music teachers from every quarter of the State arrived in Quincy today to attend the eleventh annual meeting of the Illinois State Music Teachers' association, which will convene in the Congregational Church tomorrow. Ten concerts will be given between then and Friday. The program has been arranged with the greatest care and the music will be of the highest order. Thirty Chicago musicians and forty from other parts of the State are on the program, and it is expected that they will all be here by tomorrow morning. Some of the Chicago delegation arrived today.

**$64.50 to Los Angeles and Return.**

Via Chicago and Northwestern railway, June 25 to July 8, returning Sept. 4. Leave 6:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily. Quick time, grand scenery, variable routes. Ticket office, 193 Clark street; passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

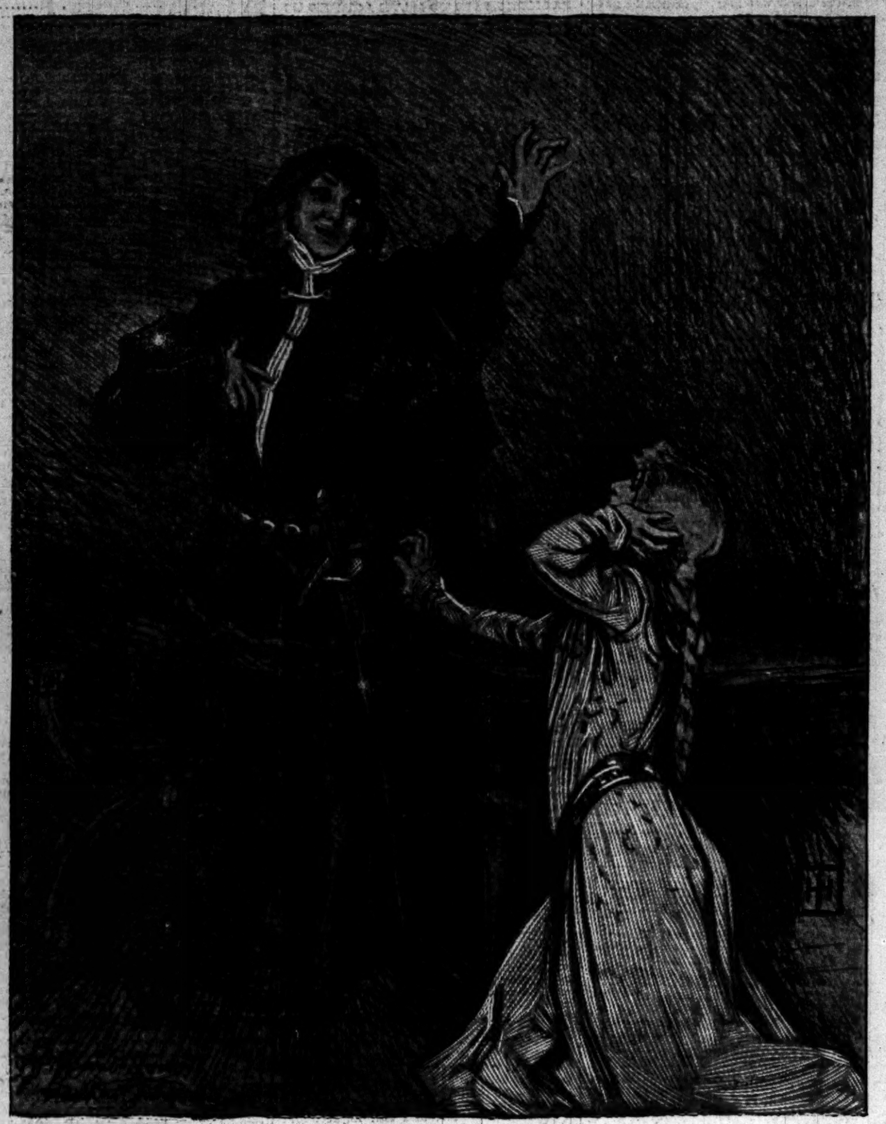
**Appointed by Bishop Morrison.**

Waterloo, Ia., June 26.—[Special.]—Bishop Morrison of the diocese of Iowa announced today that he had appointed Miss Mary Louise Buffington principal of St. Catherine's Hall, the State Episcopal School for Girls, at Davenport. Miss Buffington succeeds Miss Rice, former principal of St. Catherine's, who recently became Mrs. J. J. Richardson.

**Milwaukee Carnival.**

For low rates to Milwaukee Carnival apply at ticket offices, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, 95 Adams-st., or at Union Passenger Station, Canal-st. Tickets on sale June 27 and 28th.

## SARAH BERNHARDT IN "HAMLET" AT THE ADELPHI, LONDON.



[Drawn at a special sitting by G. P. Jacomb-Hood for the London Graphic.]

## MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Vienna is the only capital in the world where one can see a full-fledged monarch kneeling bareheaded in the streets and offering up prayers in the most devout manner, the spectacle exciting not ridicule but sentiments of profound reverence and sympathy on the part of the people—Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans from Herzegovina and Bosnia, who throng the thoroughfares of this beautiful capital.

The spectacle may be witnessed each year on the occasion of the Corpus Christi procession, which took place the other day. It starts out from the cathedral at an early hour in the morning, the entire route through the various streets being laid with boards over which grass is strewn. At various points along the route there are altars, or so-called reposures, where the Sacred Host is placed for a few moments, the Emperor and the great personages with him kneeling piously on the bare ground and offering up prayers.

The procession is opened by choristers. Then come priests and monks, with hands crossed upon their breasts, next the rectors of the various metropolitan parishes displaying their distinctive banners like knights of old, then the municipal authorities, the officers of the imperial household, the knights' grand cross of the various orders, the Cabinet Ministers, Generals, etc. Finally comes a magnificent palanquin borne by Generals, under which walks the tall and stately Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna carrying the Host, to which the troops lining the route bend the knee while presenting arms, the civilians behind them baring their heads, while the women cross themselves.

Immediately behind the Host, bareheaded and alone, with a lighted candle in his hand and in full uniform, strides the Emperor, followed by the Archdukes, while the procession is brought to a close by escorts of his superbly arrayed Archer and Hungarian bodyguards.

The spectacle is impressive, and the silence along the route, save for the chanting of the choristers and the recitations of prayers in an undertone by the priest, adds to the solemnity of the occasion. In days gone by the murdered Empress used to figure in the procession in full court dress. But now women take no part therein.

That Governor General Count Bobrikoff is a contemptible coward is a fact of which the inhabitants of Finland have recently become aware, and the consequence is that they are playing all kinds of jokes at his expense with the object of scaring him. They are perpetually sending him anonymous letters containing threats and he lives in such a state of apprehension that he has had a suite of apartments prepared for him in the fortress of Sveaborg, to which he can fly the moment that anything in the form of a rising takes place. Let me add that the guns of this fortress, which commands Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, have all been recently aimed by orders of the Governor General pointed against the city.

The other day some wag, manifestly connected with the railroad department, sent an anonymous letter to the Governor General warning him when next he traveled by rail his car would be placed at the tail end of the train and that as soon as a deserted spot or cutting was reached his car would be quietly detached, without stopping the train, and that he would be captured and abducted by a body of desperate Finnish Nationalists.

A few days later the Governor General had occasion to take a trip by rail, and on reaching the railroad station found to his dismay that his car had been placed at the tail end of the train. He immediately summoned the stationmaster and leading railroad officials, peremptorily demanding an explanation as to why the car should have been placed last in the train and telling them of the anonymous letter which he had received. The stationmaster did his best to reassure the badly frightened Governor General, pointing out to him that the car in question had been put at the end of the train by his own orders and with a view to the comfort of its illustrious occupant. He added that if it were to be placed anywhere else in the train the privacy of his Excellency would be constantly disturbed by railroad officials of one kind and another and passengers walking through it, the train being one of the so-called corridor trains.

As Bobrikoff declined to be convinced it was finally determined that the train should be preceded and followed by locomotives bearing soldiers with loaded rifles, and it was only after this precaution had been put into execution that he consented to take his seat in the train. Before many hours had passed all Helsingfors was on the broad grin, which subsequently extended from one end of Finland to the other on it becoming known that the Governor General had merely been the victim of a successful hoax, nobody having the slightest idea of abducting him or holding him for ransom.

The visit which Grand Duke Vladimir is now paying to Finland bodes ill for the welfare of its people. He enjoys the reputation of being the most unscrupulous member of the imperial family, and it may be remembered that he was sent on just such another tour of inspection in the Baltic and German speaking provinces of the Czar in the west of Russia when there was talk of depriving them of the autonomy and nationalist privileges which they had until then enjoyed. The inhabitants on that occasion imagined that by enthusiastic demonstrations of their loyalty to the imperial family they might induce the Grand Duke to become their champion, to intercede at St. Petersburg on their behalf, and to secure the retention of their cherished prerogatives.

But on his return to St. Petersburg the Grand Duke made use of these manifestations of loyalty as a proof of his mendacious assertion that the people were delighted with the prospect of becoming Russianized, of having their German universities and schools closed, and of losing every one of the rights which they had up till that time enjoyed. Indeed, it was on the strength of his report in this sense that the Czar resolved upon carrying out his projected Russianization of the western provinces, in which General Bobrikoff, by the bye, was largely instrumental. At any rate, the Finns have taken note of the mistake made by the people of the Baltic provinces and are maintaining a reserve and chilling attitude towards the Grand Duke.

As a good deal of misconception prevails with regard to the identity of Baron Christiani, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for striking the President of the republic with his cane at the Auteuil races, it may be just as well to say that he is a native of Corsica and the grandson of a Corsican adventurer who rose to the rank of General under the first Napoleon. The father of the now imprisoned Baron held the office of Public Prosecutor during the reign of Napoleon III., and not only was he concerned in consigning many of his fellow-citizens to the horrors of penal servitude at Cayenne on account of their political opinions, but likewise managed to amass a large fortune in a questionable manner while in the exercise of his duties as law officer to the crown. It is this fortune thus acquired which enables his two sons to live a life of leisure.

**$44.50 to Salt Lake City and Return**

Chicago and Northwestern railway, June 25 to July 11, ninety-day limit. Leave 6:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily. Quickest time, perfect service. Office, 193 Clark street; passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

## SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

## How Eustis Ford Chose His Wife.

"EUSTIS, old boy," said Roy Taylor, as he tilted back his chair and put his feet upon the fender, "when is the wedding to be?"

"Whose wedding?"

"Miss Laura Bateman or Bertie, which is it?"

"I don't know, I'm sure."

"Now, don't be mysterious, Eustis; you know you are a constant visitor, and all the village people are talking about the match. Don't pretend you have not selected one of the sisters."

"How do you know either of them will have me?"

"You, young, handsome, and with a large fortune. Come, which is the favorite sister?"

"Well, frankly, then, Roy, I cannot tell you. I have visited the family for several months, but I cannot decide. Laura is certainly the handsomer, with her soft blue eyes and queenly manner; but Bertie seems, although the younger, to be the more womanly and useful of the two. My entrance is the signal for cordial welcome, and, let me call at what hour I will, they are always well dressed and apparently disengaged. To be sure, I always have to wait some time before Laura is visible."

"Go there in disguise. As a peddler, for instance."

"Just the thing; I will."

. . . . . .

Laura and Bertie Bateman were the only children of a widower who, although in moderate circumstances, moved in fashionable society. Laura had already selected Eustis Ford as her future husband, and Bertie tried to conquer a carefully concealed preference for the same purpose.

It was the morning after a great ball, and the sisters were in the breakfast room together. Laura, her hair gathered loosely into a comb, wearing a soiled wrapper, and presenting rather an alarming contrast to the brilliant ballroom belle, was lounging on the sofa. Bertie, in a neat morning wrapper, with a large gingham apron, white collar, and hair smoothly brushed into a neat knot, was washing the dishes.

"There is an old man at the door with some fine laces," said the servant; "will you see him?"

"No," said Bertie.

"Yes," cried Laura; "send him up."

In a few moments the old man came in. He was poorly clad. His hair was white, with beard and mustache of the same hue. Making a low bow, he placed the basket he carried on the table and opened it.

"I have some fine laces here," he said, taking some from the basket, "that will just suit you, miss," and he held them before Bertie.

"It was my sister who wished to look at your laces," said Bertie, quietly.

"Yes; bring them here," was Laura's imperious command.

The old man's eyes followed Bertie as she washed, wiped, and put away the dishes, swept the room, and dusted it, and then sat down beside Laura, who was still looking over the basket.

"See, Bertie, this lace is just what I want. Will it not look lovely on my new silk dress?"

"But," whispered Bertie, "you can't afford it just now."

"Yes, I can. Father gave me some money yesterday."

"But that was to pay the last dry-goods bill."

"Nonsense. That will stand till I am married, and then I can easily save it out of my housekeeping money."

"I should not wish to marry in debt," said Bertie.

The old man looked earnestly at the sisters.

"You had better take some, miss," he said to Bertie. "If it ain't convenient to pay for it now I will call again."

"No; I shall not take any. Come, Laura, decide. You are keeping one waiting whose time, probably, is valuable," then passing a chair she added "Be seated, sir; you look tired."

"I am tired, indeed," was the reply.

Laura had chosen three pieces, and said she would take them.

"But, sister, you cannot afford it."

"Yes, I can. Eustis Ford is rich."

The old man bit his lips.

"Think," said Bertie in a low tone, "if you love him how much it will grieve him if he should discover this deceit."

"Well, I can call again for the money," said the peddler.

"Yes; call again," said Laura.

So the peddler took up his basket, walked home, threw off his disguise, and wrote an offer of his hand and heart to Miss Bertie Bateman, which was accepted.

. . . . . .

Laura has two sources of profound speculation. One is, "Why did Eustis Ford propose to Bertie instead of me?" The other, "I wonder why the old man never called to be paid for the lace?"—Boston Post.

## AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

**COLONEL HIGGINSON WRITES HIS MEMORIES OF CAMBRIDGE.**

**Tells How the Liberal Harvard of Today Was Founded on the Wrecks of Eighty Heretical Opinions — Cambridge Men Have Controlled American Letters Through Three Magazines — Some Interesting Reminiscences of Famous Men.**

IN his historical and reminiscent account of "Old Cambridge" (Macmillan) Thomas Wentworth Higginson finds a theme peculiarly congenial to himself and pleasant to his readers. With nearly all the eminent literary men of the later Cambridge, the author enjoyed intimate relations, while he is almost equally familiar with the literary and scholastic Cambridge of the more remote past.

The term "Old Cambridge," as Mr. Higginson uses it, was formerly a convenient designation to distinguish it from the later settlements of East Cambridge and Cambridgeport. The historical sketch of the early period deals largely with the quaint Latin inscriptions of two centuries ago found on the tombstones of the old Cambridge churchyard, and with the beginnings of Harvard University. It is difficult to repress a smile when reading of the Rev. Thomas Shepard, "the holy, heavenly, sweet-affecting, and soul-ravishing Mr. Shepard," as he was called in his day, who was the guiding spirit in the synod which condemned "about eighty opinions, some blasphemous, others erroneous, all unsound" of the heretics of his day. This performance gave Cambridge such a happy celebrity for sanctity that it was fixed upon as the seat of the new university—concerning which Mr. Higginson remarks: "On the wrecks of eighty unsound or blasphemous opinions there was thus erected one happy seminary."

While the records of the lettered muse in Cambridge churchyard and in the old tomes of the day are amusingly curious to the present generation, it was not thus they were regarded by Lowell, Higginson, and others in the early part of the present century. Concerning the former the author says: "I have dwelt upon this churchyard because it is perfectly certain that every Cambridge boy in 1830 drew from it as distinct a sense of an historic past and of the dignity of letters as any English boy receives when he glances downward, while waiting for the Temple Church in London to open its doors, and sees beneath his feet the name of Oliver Goldsmith. Through its influence we naturally thought of the academical virtues—dignity, learning, the power of leadership—as being the great achievements of life, while all else was secondary." Even as late as 1818 Edward Everett, then fresh from German universities, wrote thus from Oxford to the father of Thomas Wentworth Higginson: "There is more teaching and more learning in our American Cambridge than there is in both the English universities together, though between them they have four times our number of students."

Mr. Higginson, in tracing the later history of Old Cambridge, divides it into three literary epochs, corresponding with the first issue of the North American Review (1815), that of the Dial (1840), and that of the Atlantic Monthly (1857). This, at first, may seem an arbitrary division, but Mr. Higginson shows that each of these publications has been under the editorship of Cambridge men and has been an influence scarcely less potent and far reaching than the university itself. After the first editor of the North American Review—William Tudor—Cambridge furnished all his successors down to Charles Eliot Norton. The Dial, the organ of the Transcendentalists, was almost exclusively a Cambridge and Boston publication, and as for the Atlantic Monthly, the table of the total of contributions of Cambridge and Boston men reveals clearly the broad foundation for the charge that it was in its most famous days a close literary corporation and "mutual admiration society."

Mr. Higginson concludes the volume with reminiscent and critical papers on Holmes, Longfellow, and Lowell, in his usual happy, discursive vein. These chapters abound in anecdotes of personal knowledge and are delightful.

## EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

**Wedding of Miss Alice Wrenn and Mr. Frederick Franklin Norcross—Engagement Announcements.**

The wedding of Miss Alice Wrenn and Mr. Frederick Franklin Norcross took place yesterday at noon at the First Baptist Church, South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. Miss Ethel P. Wrenn, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Samuel Howe was best man. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Wrenn, 2917 Prairie avenue.

Miss Grace Spencer Miller of St. Louis and Mr. William Abel Upham of Chicago were married last evening at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Upham will reside at 52 Fortieth street, and will be at home after July 20.

The marriage of Miss Genevieve Raab of Richmond, Va., to Mr. Gustavus S. Ullman will take place tomorrow at the residence of the bride.

Mrs. E. H. Gallup, 1714 Orrington avenue, Evanston, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Stella Hunt Gallup, to Mr. Percy C. Pickrell of Springfield, Ill.

The engagement is announced of Miss Rose Beason, daughter of Mrs. Olive Beason, 2118 Orrington avenue, Evanston, and Mr. Clarence Holmes Thayer of this city.

Miss Ferris, 119 Twenty-first street, gave a tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Maude Susan Kerfoot Merigold and her bridemaids.

Miss Radcliffe Smith of Liverpool, England; Miss Lillian Gillett, Miss Anna Barker, Mr. Redmond Stephens, Mr. Sidney Worthy, Mr. Walter Ogden, Mr. Frederick Baxter of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Dr. Clifford Snyder of Paris are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Austin at Oconomowoc, Wis.

Miss Louise Mattocks will be the guest of Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr. at her summer residence, "Danforth Lodge," Oconomowoc.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Faithorn and Miss Faithorn have returned from the West, and are at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Pearce, 3627 Grand boulevard, are at their summer residence, "The Island," Fox Lake, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Jay Alden Rigdon are their guests.

Mrs. G. P. A. Healy, Mme. Bigot, and Miss Healy, 387 Ontario street, have gone to Lakeside for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermon B. Butler, 1920 Wellington avenue, have gone to Rye Beach, to remain until September.

## DOG POUND OPENS TOMORROW.

**Canine Guests of Former Years Will Not Recognize the Place—Changes Are Many.**

When the Chicago dog pound is opened tomorrow former guests of the institution who arrive there in the wagons will not be able to recognize their old habitation. The innovation is a result of the new management of the pound. Bert Cassidy, the Superintendent, who has been appointed by the Humane society, is determined that the pound will be as comfortable, clean, and healthy as he can make it with the funds at his disposal. A gang of men is now at work replacing the old flooring and putting in new drinking troughs. The pound has fallen into decay since last year and it will take some time before it is repaired. In the meantime no dogs will be taken to the pound, for the Humane society is determined that no animals shall suffer from want of suitable care or accommodations while the place is under its charge.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Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at the office of J. H. S. Quick, 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago, 10 a. m., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th, and July 1st, 1899. Catalogues and specimens of Examination Papers can be obtained on application to the President, or to the Secretary of the Faculty, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

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## MONEY IS ALL PAID IN.

### CHICAGO UNION TRACTION SUBSCRIBERS MAKE PAYMENT.

**Local Stockholders Pay $3,000,000 to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—New York and Philadelphia Subscribers Pay In $9,000,000—No Announcement of Directors — Leases Will Soon Be Signed—Local Stock Market Is Dull.**

Subscribers to the underwriting of the Chicago Union Traction company paid in $3,000,000 to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank yesterday, this representing the amount of the local subscriptions. The total subscriptions to the underwriting of the company amounted to $12,000,000, and of this amount $9,000,000 was subscribed for in New York and $3,000,000 in Philadelphia, and all of these subscriptions were called for payment yesterday. Reports received late yesterday afternoon showed the total $12,000,000 had been paid in. It is expected that within the next two days Mr. Yerkes will have been paid the $10,000,000 he is to receive for his holdings of stock, that this stock will be placed on deposit with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and that the leases of the lines of the North and West Chicago Street railroads to the Chicago Union Traction company will be signed and delivered. This will be followed by the new company taking over the control of the properties.

It was expected a meeting of the Chicago members of the directory would be called yesterday, but none was held. No formal announcement has yet been made as to who will be on the Board of Directors, but it is practically assured the men whose names were announced in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will serve on the board. Charles L. Hutchinson has not yet formally accepted the place, but he said yesterday he expected to talk over the matter with Mr. Spalding during the afternoon, and that he would probably announce today whether he would take the place or not. It is thought he will accept. As soon as the permanent members of the board have been named a meeting will be called, at which Mr. Spalding will be formally elected President of the company, and as soon as the money is paid over to Mr. Yerkes for his stock holdings the leases will be signed. It has not been decided whether the company will have its offices at 444 North Clark street or in a down-town building.

**Local Stock Market Is Dull.**

The local stock market was dull yesterday, total sales of all the stock issues traded in amounting to only a little more than 3,000 shares. National Steel common led the list and sales of this stock amounted to only 700 shares, with 50 high and 49½ the low and closing figure. National Biscuit was next with sales of 685 at 42½ to 43, with a close at 42¾. Following Biscuit was Linseed preferred with sales of 605 shares, with 42¼ low and 44 the high and closing figure. In Linseed common were sales of 520 shares at 8¼ to 8¾ and with a close at 8½. The whole stock market seemed to be suffering from stagnation, which was all the more surprising in view of the way Chicago has been following the New York lead for some time. New York stocks were strong and active yesterday, particular activity having been shown in railroad securities. All of the grangers were in demand at advancing figures.

**More Gold Shipments Today.**

The National City Bank of New York is to ship nearly $2,000,000 in gold by today's steamers from New York, and L. von Hoffman & Co. will ship an additional $500,000 by the same steamers.

According to a telegram from Pittsburg steel billets were advanced in price yesterday to $35.00 a ton, and open hearth billets to $40.00 a ton. These are the highest prices that have been in force in more than fifteen years.

The Atchison report for May shows a net increase, after payment of taxes and rentals of $92,210. The figures for May as compared with May, 1898, are as follows:

| | 1899. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross | $3,420,846 | $3,289,470 |
| Net | 1,254,593 | 785,698 |
| Taxes and rentals | 137,865 | 145,771 |
| Income from operation | 1,147,228 | 645,018 |

For the eleven months of the fiscal year ending May the following comparisons are made:

| | 1899. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross | $37,293,583 | $36,218,090 |
| Net | 11,710,124 | 10,010,320 |
| Taxes and rentals | 1,533,613 | 1,568,004 |
| Income from operation | 10,176,509 | 8,447,318 |

The weekly statement of Bank of Spain shows the following changes: Gold on hand increased 1,063,009 pesetas; silver on hand increased 3,773,000 pesetas; notes in circulation decreased 1,120,000 pesetas.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on its first preferred stock, making 3 per cent for the fiscal year.

Closing curb quotations on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Copper | 93¼ | 94½ |
| Electric Vehicle | 103 | 106 |
| Do pfd | 115 | 122 |
| Kentucky Distilling | 15½ | 16½ |
| Do pfd | 58 | 58½ |
| Otis Elevator | 33½ | 35 |
| Do pfd | 70 | 75 |
| Republic Iron and Steel | 16 | 17½ |
| Do pfd | 60¾ | 62 |
| Royal Baking Powder | 99 | 99½ |
| Standard Oil | 407 | 409 |

**Sales on the Stock Exchange.**

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

| | Sales. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Linseed | 520 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| Do pfd | 605 | 44 | 42¼ | 44 |
| American Radiator | 20 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| American Tinplate | 150 | 84 | 83 | 83 |
| Canal and Dock | 5 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| Chicago Packing | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Diamond Match | 50 | 152 | 151 | 152 |
| National Biscuit | 685 | 43 | 42¼ | 42¾ |
| Do pfd | 5 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| National Steel | 700 | 50 | 49¼ | 49½ |
| North Chicago | 100 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24½ |
| North Side Elevated | 50 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| West Chicago | 210 | 120¼ | 120 | 120 |

BONDS.

$2,000 Metropolitan L. gold 4s ..... 97

## STRENGTH IN WALL STREET.

### Stocks Follow Lead of Vanderbilt Roads and Seek Higher Levels.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Disclosure that the New York Central railroad has acquired control of the Boston and Albany through a lease was responsible for the strength of the Vanderbilt stocks and of the whole railroad list today. Wall street was inclined to doubt the Boston and Albany story, but upon investigation it is confirmed by a lot of circumstantial evidence. Furthermore, interests identified with both properties refused to deny the matter and partially confirmed it by saying that the terms mentioned in the report were some out of the way.

The news naturally revived the old story of a great transcontinental system to be formed out of the lines identified with the Vanderbilts' name—an idea to which Wall street has clung for quite a while past, unshaken by personal denials and lack of confirmation. This latest development, which seems to be a direct step toward the realization of the hope of "Vanderbilt consolidation," was naturally received with much enthusiasm, and it directly induced heavy and rather aggressive buying of all the standard railroad shares.

The whole railway list showed a good demand and was uniformly strong, but this strength seemed to be used as a basis for liquidation in the specialties and trust stocks. These two movements were effective one upon the other. The weakness of the industrials held back the railway stocks, while the strength of the latter kept the industrials from breaking.

Next to the Vanderbilts, the feature was Union Pacific preferred, which made a substantial advance on heavy buying by Wormser brokers. The street explained the strength of the Union Pacific stocks by saying that the Boston and Albany deal indicated the approach of a general Vanderbilt consolidation, which, it is expected, will include Union Pacific.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

| | June 26. | June 19. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $91,445,611 | $95,972,238 |
| Chicago | 20,408,406 | 21,647,797 |
| Boston | 16,424,686 | 17,129,668 |
| Philadelphia | 11,679,501 | 11,063,111 |
| Baltimore | 4,752,707 | 5,080,310 |
| St. Louis | 3,839,906 | 2,861,519 |

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount bid; 75c discount asked.

**IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.**

**General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—The opening of the stock market this morning showed a pump in prices, and something like a rush to buy, which spread rapidly through the whole railroad list. As the course of time a number of industrials also put on some show of strength. When this development became obvious the railroads paused to take advance, as though to shake off the following of industrial stocks. Acute weakness in the local traction stocks, Steel and Wire, and Tobacco stocks checked the advance.

Money on call easier at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@4.88 for demand and at $4.85¾@4.86 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.86½@4.87 and $4.80; commercial bills, $4.85¾.

Silver certificates, 60¾@62. Bar silver, 60¾. Mexican dollars, 48¾.

Government bonds firmer; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds firmer.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 478,087 shares.

**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.**

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing Jn. 26. | Closing Jn. 24. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amn. Sugar | 32,600 | 115¾ | 113¾ | 115¾ | 113¾ |
| Do pfd | 500 | 118¾ | 118 | 118 | 118½ |
| Amn. Tobacco | 6,500 | 91¼ | 88¼ | 90 | 92¼ |
| Amn. Tel. & Cable | 4 | 108 | 108 | 102 | ..... |
| Amn. Cotton Oil | 400 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35¼ |
| Do pfd | 300 | 93¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | ..... |
| Anaconda | 7,200 | 71¼ | 70¼ | 70¾ | 71¼ |
| Amn. Tin | 900 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 85 |
| Atchison | 3,800 | 18¾ | 17¾ | 18¼ | 17¾ |
| Do pfd | 19,900 | 57 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| Amn. Hosp | 500 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | 27¾ |
| Do pfd | 400 | 77¼ | 76¼ | 76½ | 77 |
| Am. Spts. Mtg. Co | 400 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| Do pfd | 1,000 | 30½ | 29¼ | 30¼ | 30¾ |
| Cal. 1st pfd | 100 | 44 | 44 | 44 | ..... |
| Do 2d pfd | 100 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | ..... |
| Am. Steel & Wire | 18,400 | 53¾ | 52¾ | 53¾ | ..... |
| Do pfd | 400 | 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Car Foundry | 400 | 19¾ | 17 | 17¾ | 17 |
| Do pfd | 225 | 60 | 60¼ | 61¼ | 61 |
| Bkln. Rap. Tran | 75,000 | 117¾ | 113¾ | 114 | 116¾ |
| Balto. & Ohio | 3,400 | 49¾ | 48¾ | 49 | 48 |
| Do pfd | 3,800 | 71¼ | 70¼ | 70¾ | 70 |
| Amn. Smelting | 800 | 37¾ | 37 | 37 | 35¾ |
| Do pfd | 300 | 84¾ | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| Ann Arbor pfd | 275 | 42 | 42 | 42¼ | ..... |
| Brunswick | 150 | 15¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15 |
| Chi. Term | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | ..... |
| C., B. & Q | 17,200 | 130¾ | 102¼ | 130 | 132¾ |
| C. & N. W | 3,200 | 161¼ | 160 | 161 | 159 |
| Do pfd | 400 | 194 | 194 | 194 | ..... |
| C., M. & St. P | 35,700 | 128¾ | 128¼ | 128¾ | 127¾ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 173½ | 173½ | 173½ | ..... |
| C., R. I. & P | 7,000 | 118¾ | 118¼ | 118¾ | 115 |
| C., St. P., M. & O | 2,200 | 108 | 107 | 107¾ | 108 |
| Canada So | 800 | 55¾ | 55 | 55¾ | ..... |
| Ches. & Ohio | 2,700 | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¾ | 25 |
| C., C., C. & St. L | 5,800 | 58¾ | 57 | 57¾ | 59¾ |
| Do pfd | 275 | 99½ | 98 | 98 | 98¾ |
| Cent. R. R. of N. J | 3,500 | 117½ | 117 | 117¾ | 119¾ |
| Canadian Pac | 200 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¾ | ..... |
| Con. Gas (N. Y.) | 400 | 181¾ | 181¼ | 181¾ | 182 |
| Chi. Traction | 400 | 10 | 9 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Col. & H. C. & I | 400 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Con. Tobacco | 19,600 | 41¾ | 38¼ | 38¾ | 41¾ |
| Do pfd | 500 | 81¾ | 80 | 80 | 81¾ |
| Col. Fuel & I. Co | 1,000 | 45¾ | 45 | 45 | 45¼ |
| Col. So. pfd | 500 | 106 | 106¾ | 109 | ..... |
| Con. Ice | 100 | 14¾ | 13¾ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Cent. Pac | 900 | 52 | 51¾ | 52 | 51¾ |
| C. & E. I | 20 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ..... |
| Chi. Gt. Western | 2,100 | 14¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| *Do pfd A | 200 | 40¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | 39¾ |
| Do pfd B | 700 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 29¾ |
| D., L. & W | 1,400 | 172 | 169¾ | 171¾ | ..... |
| Del. & Hudson | 1,400 | 121 | 119½ | 120¾ | 119 |
| Den. & Rio G | 1,000 | 22 | 21¼ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| Do pfd | 2,800 | 77¼ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76½ |
| D. M. & Ft. D | 400 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | 19¾ |
| D. S. S. & A | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| Erie | 100 | 13¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Do 1st pfd | 500 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ | ..... |
| H. Val | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24¾ |
| Do pfd | 300 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| Fed. Steel | 7,300 | 45¾ | 44¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| †Do pfd | 2,400 | 82¾ | 81¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| General Electric | 100 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117¾ |
| Gt. Northern pfd | 50 | 168¾ | 168¾ | 168¾ | 168¾ |
| Glucose | 250 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 66¾ |
| Do pfd | 300 | 107 | 107 | 107 | ..... |
| H. B. Claflin | 300 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110 |
| Ill. Central | 400 | 114 | 114 | 114 | ..... |
| Iowa Cent., pfd | 400 | 48¾ | 47¾ | 48¾ | 47¾ |
| Int. Paper | 700 | 41¾ | 41 | 41¾ | 42¾ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| K. C. P. & G | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 8¼ |
| L. S | 200 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 206 |
| Louis. & Nash | 3,600 | 67¾ | 67¼ | 67¾ | 67¼ |
| L. E. & W | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ..... |
| Manhattan | 16,300 | 114¾ | 113¾ | 114 | 113¾ |
| M., K. & T | 200 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | ..... |
| Do pfd | 1,700 | 34 | 33¼ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| Met. St. Ry | 6,500 | 229½ | 224 | 227¾ | 228¾ |
| Mex. Cent. [Ltd.] | 300 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13¼ |
| Missouri Pac | 3,400 | 42¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Man. Beach | 100 | 108 | 108 | 108 | ..... |
| Minn. & St. L | 100 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53¼ |
| Nat. Bis | 100 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | ..... |
| Nor. Pac | 7,700 | 48¾ | 48¼ | 48¾ | 47¾ |
| Do pfd | 2,800 | 77¾ | 76¾ | 77 | 77 |
| N. Y. Central | 20,800 | 136¾ | 136¼ | 137¾ | 135¾ |
| Norfolk & W | 700 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | ..... |
| Do pfd | 300 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| North Amn. Co | 1,900 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| N. Y., Ont. & W | 3,500 | 26¾ | 26 | 26 | 26¼ |
| National Lead | 100 | 39¾ | 39¼ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Do pfd | 30 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | 112 |
| N. Y. Air Brake | 200 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H | 10 | 218 | 218 | 218 | ..... |
| Nat. Steel | 1,100 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 50 |
| Oreg. Ry. & Nav | 350 | 36¼ | 35¼ | 36¼ | ..... |
| Park Steel pfd | 50 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ..... |
| Ok. River pfd | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | ..... |
| People's Gas | 4,800 | 119¾ | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| Penna. R. R | 1,300 | 132 | 131 | 131¾ | 131¾ |
| Pac. Mail | 1,300 | 47¾ | 47 | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| P., D. & E | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| P., C. C. & St. L | 300 | 54¾ | 54 | 54¾ | 53¼ |
| Pressed Car | 100 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | ..... |
| Reading | 800 | 20¾ | 20 | 20 | 20¾ |
| Do 1st pfd | 4,800 | 61 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60 |
| Do 2d pfd | 200 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | ..... |
| Southern Ry | 2,300 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | 10¾ |
| Do pfd | 1,000 | 37¾ | 36¾ | 37¾ | 36¾ |
| So. Pacific | 3,200 | 32¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| St. L. & S. W. pfd | 1,600 | 32¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 32 |
| St. L. & S. F | 100 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10 |
| Do 1st pfd | 100 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | ..... |
| Do 2d pfd | 400 | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¾ | 35¾ |
| Stand. Dist | 700 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 15¾ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 60 | 58 | 58 | 60¾ |
| Tex. Pac | 1,100 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 18¾ |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 4,200 | 63¾ | 63 | 63¾ | 63½ |
| Tex. Land | 200 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | ..... |
| Third Ave | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | ..... |
| Twin City | 400 | 67¼ | 66¾ | 66¾ | ..... |
| Union Pac | 16,100 | 42 | 40¾ | 41¾ | 40¾ |
| Do pfd | 18,800 | 77¾ | 76¾ | 77¾ | 76¾ |
| U. S. Rubber | 1,900 | 54¾ | 53¼ | 53¼ | 54¼ |
| Do pfd | 20 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | ..... |
| U. S. Leather | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| Do pfd | 700 | 69½ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 68¾ |
| Union Bag | 400 | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26 |
| Do pfd | 50 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 79 |
| W. & L. E | 300 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| Do 2d pfd | 300 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 24¼ | 23½ |
| Wabash | 500 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Do pfd | 1,000 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 19¾ |
| Western Union | 1,500 | 90 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 90 |
| Wis. Cent. vt. | 100 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| Do pfd. w. i. | 300 | 53¾ | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¾ |

*Ex. div. of 2 per cent.
†Ex. div. of 1¼ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 110 | United States | 49 |
| American | 133 | Wells-Fargo | 125 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 2s, reg | 100¼ | U. S. old 4s, reg | 112¾ |
| U. S. 2s, reg | 103¾ | U. S. old 4s, coup | 113¾ |
| U. S. 5s, coup | 112¾ | U. S. 5s, reg | 112¾ |
| U. S. new 4s, reg | 129½ | U. S. 5s, coup | 112¾ |
| U. S. new 4s, coup | 129½ | Dis. of Colu'a 3 65s | 119 |

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 111000 Atch gen 4s | 102¾@4 | 13000 NYC L S 3½s | 102¾@4 |
| 36000 do adjmt 4s | 83¾@84 | 4000 do reg | 103 |
| 25000 Ann Arbor 4s | 106¼@½ | 6000 NYC Ex 4s | 103¾ |
| 20000 Adams Ex 4s | 106¼ | 5000 do deb 5s | 120¾ |
| 3000 B R T 5s | 115 | 3000 NYC & St. L | 107 |
| 75000 B & O 4s | 102¾ | 10000 NY N H & H 4s | 107 |
| 25000 B & O S W 3½s | 95¾ | Can deb | 186¾ |
| 1000 C & Ea | 117 | 19000 NYO & W 4s | 106¼@¾ |
| 20000 Cent Ga con 5s | 86¼@ | 24000 N P gen lien 3s | 67@67¾ |
| 2000 C & O gen 4½s | 96 | 18000 do prior 4s | 103¾@¾ |
| 5000 CBQ con 7s | 116¾ | 5000 N & W 4s | 95 |
| 14000 do Ia Div 4s | 106¾ | 20000 O S L 4s | 102¾@103 |
| 35000 CRI & P 4s | 110¾ | 5000 O N L 5s | 103 |
| 20000 Cole So 4s | 88¼ | 25000 do inc 5s | 93 |
| 9000 CCC & St L gen 4s | 94 | 65000 do inc B 5s | 73¼@73 |
| 1000 C So 1st | 104¾ | 1000 Or S W 1st | 104¾ |
| 4000 CNJ 5s | 122¾ | 2000 Pac Coast 1st | 104¾ |
| 20000 D & R G 4s | 96 | 76000 Rdg gen 4s | 93¼@¾ |
| 28000 Erie gen 4s | 73¾@73 | 5000 R G W 1st | 101¼ |
| 20000 do prior 4s | 94¾@¾ | 161600 St L S W 1st | 93¼@¾ |
| 9000 F W & D 1st | 82 | 318000 do 2d inc | 57¼@58¼ |
| 7000 GH & SA M & P 5s | 103¾ | 25000 STL & I M 4s | 86¼ |
| 19000 H & T C 4s | 88½@¾ | 10000 do 5s | 111 |
| 6000 do 1st | 113¾ | 7000 St L SF gm 6s | 112@¾ |
| 8000 I & G N 2d | 92¾ | 30000 So Ry 5s | 111¾@¾ |
| 12000 Ill C 4s | 106¼ | 5000 So P Ariz 1st | 114 |
| 82000 KCP & G 1st | 109¼@¾ | 20000 So P C & P 4s | 82¼@83 |
| 18000 LS & MS 3½s | 110¾ | 2000 SV & NE 1st | 99¼ |
| 7000 do 2nds | 118 | 5000 so Pac 4s | 105¾ |
| 5000 L E & W 5s | 110 | 9000 T & NO 5s | 105¾ |
| 4000 L&N Coll tr 5s | 108¼ | 5000 TCI & Debar | 106 |
| 25000 do con 5s | 117¾ | 20000 Tex P 1st 5s | 114 |
| 25000 M & St P gen 4s | 108@¼ | 59000 U P 4s | 108@¼ |
| 25000 M. P. tr 5s | 98 | 1000 US 3s new | 108¾ |
| 9000 do con 6s | 116¾ | 4000 Ulster & D 1st | 102¼@103 |
| 11000 Man con 4s | 106¾ | 4000 Wab 1st 5s | 117¾ |
| 6000 Mex Int cons | 87¼ | 1000 do 2d | 99¾ |
| 5000 Met St Ry 5s | 122¼ | 45000 do deb ser B | 83¼@¾ |
| 10000 M & O gen 4s | 86¼ | 2000 W NY & P gen 5s | 69¾ |
| 42000 M. K. & T 1st 4s | 93¾@94 | 1000 W S 2d 4s reg | 115¾ |

## CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

**Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balances, $276,932,062; gold reserve, $236,766,035.

**IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.**

**General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.**

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—[Special.]—The Boston market generally broadened today and was quite active. Little change occurred in mining share prices, but Amalgamated was in better demand, reaching 95. United States Oil rose 1 to 46¼, and Dominion Coal ¾ to 84¼, falling back to 83¾ later, and closing at 84. Bell Telephone gained 4 to 349 on purchases of small odd lots.

| Description. | Sales. | Opg. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 4,500 | 153¾ | 154¼ | 152¾ | 153¾ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| Atchison | 400 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Do pfd | 2,300 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56¾ |
| Allouez Mining | 200 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Arnold Mining | 500 | 14¾ | 15¾ | 14¾ | 15 |
| Arcadian Mining | 100 | 55 | 55 | 53½ | 53½ |
| Adventure | 50 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Bell Telephone | 20 | 347 | 349 | 347 | 349 |
| Boston Elevated | 350 | 107 | 109 | 107 | 109¼ |
| Bost. & Mont. Min | 200 | 337 | 338 | 335 | 337 |
| Baltic Mining | 450 | 32¼ | 34 | 32¼ | 34 |
| Cochita | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| C., B. & Q | 4,000 | 133¾ | 134¾ | 133¾ | 133¾ |
| Calumet & H. Min | 10 | 783 | 783 | 783 | 783 |
| Centennial Mining | 200 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Dominion Coal | 1,100 | 84¼ | 84¾ | 83¾ | 84¾ |
| C. P. M. pfd | 25 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Erie Telephone | 150 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Franklin Mining | 800 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| Mohawk | 900 | 23 | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ |
| Royal | 100 | 25 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ |
| Osceola Mining | 200 | 83¼ | 83¾ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| Parrott | 800 | 52 | 52¾ | 51¾ | 52 |
| Pioneer Mining | 300 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| Pullman | 50 | 159 | 159½ | 159 | 159 |
| Rock Island | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Santa Ysabel Min | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Utah | 600 | 42 | 42¾ | 42 | 42 |
| Union Pac | 2,800 | 41¾ | 42 | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Do pfd | 1,300 | 76¼ | 77¼ | 76¼ | 77¼ |
| West. Elec. pfd | 70 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Wolverine Mining | 150 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| Winona | 300 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 Atch 4s | 101¼ | $2000 Gas 1st 5s | 87 |
| 10000 Atch adj 4s | 74¾ | 17000 KC Ft S & M 6s | 116 |
| 1000 C W M 5s | 94½ | 6s | 58@160 |

**IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.**

**Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were better all around today, the big houses buying Africans freely, apparently supplying some Transvaal settlement; also the news that the French ministry would be supported by the Chamber had a favorable effect, and Paris bought Spanish 4s up to 63¾. Tintos were 44¾; Anacondas, 10 15-16; Utahs, 8¾; Bostons, 1¾. Americans were good throughout the session; Berlin bought freely and New York offered support. The features were New York Central, Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Atchison preferred. Fifteen thousand pounds in gold bars was bought by the bank. Part of the African parcel was sold. It is believed it will go into the bank. The bank did a good business in discounts and loans. Silver was easy on sales of June metal.

LONDON, June 26.—American securities were firm from the opening on bears covering. The final tone was firm, and the demand fair. Spanish 4s closed at 63.60. Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £15,000.

Consols for money, 107⅛; do for the account, 107 15-16; Canadian Pacific, 100¾; Erie 12¾; Erie first pfd. 35¾; Illinois Central, 116; Northern Pacific pfd. 75; St. Paul common, 131½; New York Central, 140¾; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 10¾; Union Pacific pfd, 77¾; Atchison, 18¾; Louisville, 60¾; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 10¾.

Bar silver—Dull, 27 11-16d per ounce. Money, 1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2½@2 5-16 per cent. For three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

PARIS, June 26.—Prices on the bourse today were firm, and business was quiet, the opinion prevailing that the ministry would obtain a sufficient majority. Numerous rumors assisted the advance. Rentes were particularly favored and Rio Tintos advanced substantially. De Beers recovered sharply and Kaffirs improved on account of the relief in the Anglo-Transvaal tension.

BERLIN, June 26.—On the boerse today prices were firm, bears rushing to cover partly owing to the news from Pretoria. American securities were strong. Local shares hardened considerably toward the close. Coal shares reacted owing to strike of carriers and stable boys at Horne.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, decreased, 1,440,000 marks. Treasury notes, decreased, 700,000 marks. Other securities, increased, 102,080,000 marks. Notes in circulation, increased, 29,760,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, June 26.—Business was good on the boerse today. American securities were steady. Northern Pacifics advanced, and Danks industrial shares were strong.

**IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.**

**Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—Mining:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cholar | 70 | Ontario | 700 |
| Crown Point | 25 | Ophir | 110 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 170 | Plymouth | 10 |
| Deadwood | 45 | Quicksilver | 150 |
| Gould & Currie | 25 | Do pfd | 800 |
| Hale & Norcross | 55 | Sierra Nevada | 72 |
| Homestake | 8000 | Standard | 200 |
| Iron Silver | 55 | Union Con | 43 |
| Mexican | 52 | Yellow Jacket | 40 |

DENVER, Colo., June 26.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia | 13½ | 14 | 8,000 |
| C. C. & M. | 8¾ | 9¼ | 8,000 |
| Ironclad | 6¾ | 7 | 10,000 |
| Jackpot | 30¾ | 36 | 1,500 |
| Los Angeles | 8½ | 9 | 5,000 |
| Pinnacle | 17½ | 18 | 3,000 |
| Union Gold | 25¾ | 29¼ | 5,500 |
| Work | 22¾ | 23 | 7,000 |
| Bull Hill | 11¾ | 12 | 12,000 |
| L. K. N. | 950 | 1000 | 3,000 |
| Golden Age | 1¾ | 2 | 3,000 |
| Harts | 15¼ | 16 | 3,000 |
| Reno | 23½ | 25 | 8,000 |

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 26.—[Special.]—

| | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia | 14¼ | 14¾ | 24,000 |
| Isabella | 80¾ | 82 | 10,000 |
| Paducose | 83¾ | 86 | 15,000 |
| Pharmacist | 4¾ | 5 | 18,500 |
| At. C. C. | 750 | 800 | 15,000 |
| Aztec | | 75 | 25,000 |
| Emma Aimee | 1¾ | 1¾ | 10,000 |
| Golden Eagle | 2¾ | 3 | 5,000 |
| National | 11¼ | 11¾ | 9,000 |
| Favorite | 5¼ | 5¾ | 13,000 |
| Kimberley | 8¾ | 9¼ | 4,000 |
| Pinnacle | 13¼ | 13¾ | 4,000 |
| Work | 22¾ | 23 | 8,000 |
| Bull Hill | 11¾ | 12 | 12,000 |
| L. K. N. | 950 | 1000 | 3,000 |
| Golden Age | 1¾ | 2 | 3,000 |
| Harts | 15¼ | 16 | 3,000 |
| Reno | 23½ | 25 | 8,000 |

**IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

**Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.**

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hors received at dow'n'g packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

| Receipts. | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, June 26 | 20,000 | 500 | 44,000 | 18,000 |
| Totals last week | 51,332 | 3,901 | 199,084 | 64,357 |
| Previous week | 40,903 | 3,484 | 192,065 | 49,813 |
| Cor. week 1898 | 42,271 | 2,517 | 174,147 | 54,050 |
| Cor. week 1897 | 48,631 | 1,900 | 174,147 | 54,050 |
| Shipments. | | | | |
| Monday, June 26 | 5,900 | 277 | 12,000 | 1,000 |
| Totals last week | 17,178 | 277 | 43,518 | 3,200 |
| Previous week | 14,425 | 84 | 27,149 | 2,831 |
| Cor. week 1898 | 15,836 | 1,090 | 31,754 | 2,000 |
| Cor. week 1897 | 15,947 | 122 | 19,724 | 1,037 |

Monday's receipts, with comparisons at four markets:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 20,000 | 44,000 | 18,000 |
| Kansas City | 2,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Omaha | 2,000 | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| St. Louis | 1,700 | 4,800 | 5,000 |
| Totals | 24,900 | 57,100 | 27,000 |
| Cor. day last week | 29,400 | 62,200 | 16,800 |
| Cor. day 1898 | 21,200 | 51,700 | 17,900 |
| Cor. day 1897 | 22,500 | 55,000 | 25,000 |

Today's receipts are estimated at 2,500 cattle, 23,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep, against 3,162 cattle, 21,176 hogs, and 12,950 sheep a week ago, and 2,961 cattle, 22,228 hogs, and 9,119 sheep the corresponding Tuesday a year ago.

George W. Shannon sold to Louis Pfaelzer, for Schwarschild & Sulzberger of New York, 38 carloads, or 606 head, of prime heavy cattle at about $5.35, delivered in Chicago. The cattle are on Mr. Shannon's Iowa farm.

Colloads of live stock received at the Chicago Stock-Yards last week, 6,000, the largest week's total of the year. Of the 6,000 cars contributed by twenty-two railroads the three principal Western roads were credited with 3,436 cars. The Northwestern headed the list with 1,250, followed by the Burlington with 1,231, and the Milwaukee third with 955. Combined receipts of all kinds of live stock last week, 305,741, against 287,371 the previous week and 305,741 a year ago.

The 196,984 hogs received at the Stock-Yards last week averaged 226 lbs, against 226 lbs the previous week, 233 lbs a month ago, 228 lbs a year ago, 240 lbs two years ago, and 251 lbs three years ago.

The Drovers' Journal cablegram reports English markets for American cattle slow at steady prices. States steers, 11½@12c, against 11¾@12c a week ago, 10¾@12c a year ago.

Armour and the Chicago Packing company were the only packers out of the hog market. Eight other packers purchased 19,900, as follows: Anglo-

# NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

### ALTON'S REPORTED CHANGE OF TERMINAL IS VERIFIED.

### Road's New Owners Will Abandon the Union Depot for the Grand Central Station Under Lease Secured with the Peoria and Northern Line—E. E. McLeod Selected as Chairman of the Western Passenger Association—East-Bound Provision Rates Cut.

All doubts have been removed regarding the correctness of the report, first published in THE TRIBUNE several months ago, that the Chicago and Alton soon would abandon the West Side union passenger depot for the Grand Central Station at Fifth avenue and Harrison street. It is now learned that the contract made by the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern to use the terminals of the Chicago Terminal Transfer company have been formally assumed by the purchasers of the Alton, and the rental modified so that the Terminal company will receive from Jan. 1, 1900, to December, 1903, in monthly installments in advance, $96,000 per annum, $105,600 to December, 1909, and $150,000 thereafter, in addition to a proportion of the taxes and maintenance.

A year ago the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern, which contemplated an extension to Chicago, contracted to become a tenant under a ninety-nine-year lease of the Chicago Terminal company, whose passenger and freight terminals are used by the Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago Great Western, and Wisconsin Central roads. Two months ago the Alton syndicate acquired control of the Peoria and Northern and with it the terminal lease.

### McLeod Gets Caldwell's Post.

Eben E. McLeod, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Rock Island, has been selected by the special committee of five as chairman of the Western Passenger association to succeed B. D. Caldwell. The committee was authorized at the meeting of executive officers last week to select a chairman and the roads agreed to accept its decision.

### Provision Rates East Are Cut.

The heavy reduction in east-bound grain rates last week was followed yesterday by a corresponding reduction in rates on provisions. The Chicago and Grand Trunk again was the aggressor. It was discovered that it had put in effect on Saturday a rate of .18 cents on provisions from Chicago to Montreal. A meeting of the traffic officials of competing roads was called and it was decided not only to meet the rate, but to extend it to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The new rates go in effect on July 1.

The east-bound rate situation, both freight and passenger, has become so serious that the Presidents will hold a meeting tomorrow in New York to stop demoralization in rates.

### Santa Fe Net Earnings Increase.

By a large saving in operating expenses during May the Santa Fé secured an increase in net earnings of nearly half a million dollars. Following is a detailed statement for May and for the eleven months ending May 31:

| MONTH OF MAY. | 1899. | 1898. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $3,420,846 | $3,229,469 | *$131,376 |
| Operat'g expenses | 2,136,262 | 2,490,780 | †363,527 |
| Net earnings | 1,284,584 | 780,689 | *494,895 |
| Taxes and rentals | 137,305 | 145,771 | †8,406 |
| Income from operation | 1,147,228 | 643,917 | *503,310 |
| Av. oper. mileage | 7,106.46 | 6,960.05 | *157.81 |

| ELEVEN MONTHS, ENDING MAY 31. | 1899. | 1898. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $37,293,585 | $36,213,699 | *$1,079,985 |
| Operating expenses | 25,578,400 | 26,197,473 | †619,012 |
| Net earnings | 11,715,124 | 10,016,125 | *1,698,998 |
| Taxes and rentals | 1,538,614 | 1,568,806 | †30,192 |
| Income from operation | 10,176,509 | 8,447,318 | *1,729,191 |
| Av. op. mileage | 7,025.73 | 6,935.09 | *90.61 |

*Increase. †Decrease.

### General Traffic Notes.

Earnings of the Chicago Great Western for the third week of June show an increase of $25,377. The total increase in earnings since the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1 to date, amount to $524,773.

A number of changes in the management of the Canadian Pacific have been made. D. McNicoll becomes Assistant General Manager and Robert Kerr succeeds A. McNicoll, as Mr. McPherson goes to Winnipeg to take Kerr's place. A. H. Netman has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent at Toronto and E. J. Coyle Assistant General Passenger Agent at Vancouver.

# LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

### Freights and Charters.

While reports of advancing freights in other lines of traffic are received the grain rate from Chicago may be forced to remain at 2 cents, the market taking what boats it can secure at the figure. Rates to other ports and to all rail rates to the seaboard that the trade cannot stand a higher figure, it is said. Some relief was given by the insurance companies in the day's business. Charters—To Buffalo—Santa Maria, Marvin, Wayne, Wilhelmina, Galatea, Arabee, McMillan, Fitzgerald, corn; Ranney, wheat.

CLEVELAND, O.—Grain shippers are getting near the end of the wild tonnage that is on the market, and ore men must follow grain rates more closely in order to get boats. On wheat from Duluth to Buffalo 2¼ cents was offered today, and the Nicholas was placed at that figure. No ore charters to report. Although some business was done from Escanaba at 70 cents. From the head of the lakes 80 cents was offered.

### Vessel Movements.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Georgia, 1 s. m.; Atlanta, 7; Mills, 2 p. m. Up—Bonita, 10 a. m.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Manchester, Chicago; Pathfinder, Hanna, Buffalo; Bay State, Superior; Ocean, Chili; Golden Age, Edwards, Lake Erie ports.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Elgin, S. O. 86, Flower. Cleared—Schlesinger, Hadley, Escanaba; Thompson, B. Harbors; Thoe, Manistee; Wilson, W. Parker, Buffalo.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Cort and consorts, 11 and two consorts, Saunder, Nyanza, Selwyn Eddy, Waldo. Departed—America, Buffalo; Genesee, Portland; Orion, Two Harbors, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Ramapo, Iron King, Stevens, Pueblo, Portage. Cleared—Coal—Hall, Soares, Manitowoc; Rose, Boscobel, Soo; Spokane, Sheldon, Duluth; Bickford, Smith, Milwaukee; Duncan, Milwaukee; Arthur, Muskegon. Light—Corsican, Mason, Chicago; Phenix, Zenith City; Conneaut, Duluth; Schuylkill, Superior.

MANISTIQUE, Mich.—Up—Pope, 9:20 last night; Vanderbilt, 2:10 a. m.; Minch and consorts, 1:30; Canisteo and consorts, 2:40; St. Paul, 3:15; Manistique, Anderson, 10; Raleigh, Tokio, Delaware, 12:40 p. m.; Eureka, 1:30; Empire City, 2; Berlin, Veronica, Amboy, 10; Raleigh, Tokio, Delaware, 12:40 p. m.; Eureka, 1:30; Empire City, 2; Berlin, Wyoming, Perry, Johnson, 11:40; Hudson, 1 m.; McDougall and consorts, 2:40; George Burnham, 4:30; New Orleans, 7:10; Montcalm, 10:40; Blanchard, 3:20 p. m.; Essex, 5:40; Prentice and consorts, 7:40.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Sitka, Yukon, Wissahickon, 9 last night; Merida, 10:20; Wawatam, 10:40; Pretoria and consorts, 12:10 a. m.; Australasia, Siberia, 12:40; Crescent City, 2; Norseman and consorts, 10:15; Waverly, 11; Shrigley, Urania, 12:10 p. m.; City of Cleveland, Adriatic, 2:30; Conemaugh, 2; Pennsylvania, 2:30; Cuba, 3:30; Commodore, Rochester, 4; Case, 4:30. Down—Pretoria, 10:20 last night; Minnesota, 11; Rockefeller and consort, 12:20 a. m.; Naples, 1:15; Jeanette, Barbarian, Malta, 1:30; Dexter, Clarke, Clarion, 2:40; Palmer, 3; Senator, 5:30; Drake, 6; Roby, 7; Caledonia, Polynesia, 8:40; Cleveland, 9:11; Isabella, 9:40; Pathfinder and Lockwood, 11; Schuck, noon; Saginaw, Sprague, Venetian, 12:30 p. m.; Cambria, Choctaw, Rose-mount, Wyandotte, Clark, 1:30; Ford, Pathfinder, Saramore, 1:50; Corsica, Coralia, 4; Green, Genoa, Soo, 5; Buttirone, 5:30; Gogebic, Siwash, 6; Glidden, 7:30; Wallace, Arctic, India, Island of Havana, 7:10; Elphicke, 8:10.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Stephenson, Fenelon, 8 last night; Pendarvis, 1:20; Mackinaw, Gilchrist, 7:30; Specular, Magnetic, Republic, 8:30; Northwest, 9; Street, Godfrey, Lozen, Ogden, 10; Hough, 11; Whalen, Peck, Wells, Wetmore, Mahopac, Melbourne, Smith, Columbia, 12:20 a. m.; Victory and whalebacks, 2:10; Codorus, 2:40; Iron Chief, 3:10; Continental, 4:10; Rutland, 5:20; Orleboy, 4; Northwind, 4:40; Emily, 5:50; Bermuda, Robbins, Champion, Leland, Montgomery, 6:17; Mitchell, Chickamauga, 8; Japan, 8:10; Nesboto, 10; Sheldon, Sandusky, 11; Holden, 11:30; Wyoming, Sery, Johnson, 11:40; Hudson, 1 m.; McDougall and consorts, 1:10; Glenderry, Whitney, 1:30; Watt, Krupp, 2:40; Burnham, 3:50; Richards, Hutchinson, Amaranth, 4:30; Arabian, 5; Lansing, 5:50; Kirby, 6:30; Hartnell, Myles, 9:40. Down—Marubs, 6:30 last night; Oliver, 6:30; Wetmore, 7:30; Queen City, 8; Nirvana, Gaines, Stevens, 11; Turner, Buckout, Penda, 1; Hoag, 11:30; Southwaite, Barr, midnight; Pasadena, 2:40 a. m.; Wyoming, Sery, Johnson, 11:40; Wright, McWilliams, 5:40; Bulgaria, Amazon, 6:40; Nebraska, 7; Roumania, Barium, Chisholm, Nimick, Astrim, 7:20; Johnson and whalebacks, 10:20; Athabasca, 10:20; Folsom, Mitchell, 11:30; Siemens, Thomas, 3:30 p. m.; Curry, 5:30; Orr, Carnahan, Peterson, 7; Gould, 9:10; Carmarvie, 9:20; Langell Boys, Comstock, 9:40.

### Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Four Brothers, Grand Haven; A. M. Kelton, Washburn; Stafford, Norwood; Ford River, Ford River; City of Sheboygan, Manistique; Mathews, Jordan River; Coal—Hall, Soares, W. Aldrich, Hopkins Pier; S. J. Lee, Cockburn Island; Butcher Boy, Charlevoix; W. H. Dunham, Manistique; Mathews, Jordan River; Coal—Hall, Manistee; J. H. Mead, Bark River; J. B. Merrill, Escanaba; Stampede, Pine Lake. Merchandise—Nyack, Grand Haven; Oneida, Duluth; J. R. Langston Ordensburg, Coal—C. A. Otis, Omaha; Dunkirk, Minneapolis, Fairport; Ralph Dudley, Duluth; Ironsides, Milwaukee; R. F. Ranney, South Haven; Chicago, Casey Grain—J. R. Parker, Scranton; Chicago, Manistique; Ford River, Ford River; Nahma, Bay City; City of Chicago, Cape Horn, Pilkey, Bay City; City of Chicago, Cape Horn, Manistique; E. Hansel, Escanaba; Thales Bark, Manistique; E. Hansel, Escanaba; Indiana, Garden Bay; Ironsides, Milwaukee; Ida, Garden Bay; Chicago, Casey; City of Sheboygan, Manistique; W. Aldrich, Pine Lake; Mathews, Manistique; W. Peters, Jordan River; Coal—Hall, Soares, Milwaukee; R. C. Markham, Muskegon; H. R. Payne, Empire; A. M. Gill, Gills Pier; M. E. Kelley, Empire.

# MONEY IS ALL PAID IN.

(Continued from ninth page.)

not generally in condition to reship. Dairy products showed few features and nothing new. Quotations on rounds lots are as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, c'y, ex. | 17¾@18c | Firsts | 14@15c |
| Firsts | 15½@17c | Seconds | 12@13c |
| Seconds | 13½@14c | Eggs, 1st mark. | 12½@12¾c |
| Dairy, fancy | 15@16c | | |

POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Live turkeys, lb | 6@8c | Iced turkeys | 7@8c |
| Chickens | 10¾@14c | Chickens | 9½@9½c |
| Broilers | 12@15c | Ducks | 9@9c |
| Geese, doz | $3.50@4.00 | Geese | 6@7c |

VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asparagus, Mich. | 16@20c | Mushrooms, lb | 25@25c |
| bun | 65@75c | Mint, 1-3 bu | 35c |
| Home gr'n, case | 50@50c | Hothouse, doz | $1.00 |
| Beets, bxs, 4-dz | 50@60c | Onions, gr'n, bun | 5@7c |
| Beans, pea, new | $1.12½ | Potatoes, old | 20@20c |
| Medium | $1.00@1.00 | Triumphs | $1.25@1.40 |
| Wax, Ill., bu | 75c@$1.00 | Sacks | 40@50c |
| Cucumbers, home grown, doz | 15@25c | Pieplant, bunch | 6@9c |
| Mlss., bu box | 50@60c | Radishes, Ill., 100 bunches | 50@75c |
| Caulifl'r, crts | 50@75c | Spinach, Ill., tubs | 75c |
| Cabbage, St. Louis crates | 50@55c | Tomatoes, Miss., 4-bas. crts, fancy | 75c@$1.00 |
| Cairo, small crts. | 40@50c | Onions, Egyptian | 30@40c |
| St. Louis | $1.00@1.00 | Illinois | $1.00@1.25 |
| Green peas, ½ bu | 75c | Sweet corn, bu | 25@50c |
| S. Ks | $1.25 | | |
| Lettuce, hd, tubs | 1@2c | | |

FRUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, Spies. | $3.50@5.50 | Plums, Clyman, 4-bas. crt | $1.00@1.25 |
| Baldwins | $3.00@4.00 | Palms, Japan, 4-bas. | |
| Western, bxs. | $1.25@2.50 | Cherries, Royal Anne, crt | $1.00@1.25 |
| Strawberries, Mich., 16 qts | 50c@$1.00 | Cherries, Royal Anne, 10-lb | $1.00@1.75 |
| North. Mich. | $1.00@1.40 | Peaches, Ill., 4-bas. crate | 75c@$1.00 |
| Racins | $1.00@1.25 | Peaches, Va., 4-bas. crate | 75c@$1.00 |
| Ch'ries, 24 qts. | 75c@$1.00 | Plums, 24 qts. | 90c@$1.00 |
| Gooseberries, 24 qts | 50@75c | Orange, Med. | 2@2½c |
| Black raspberries, Ind., 24 qts. | $1.50@1.75 | Sweets | $3.25@3.75 |
| Ill., 24 qts | 80c@$1.25 | Seedlings | $2.75@3.25 |
| Blackberries, 24 qts | $1.00@1.50 | Lemons, M'a. | $3.00@3.75 |
| Red raspberries, 24 pts | 90c@$1.25 | Cal. | 300@360 |
| Cal. peaches, 20-lb box | 75c@$1.00 | Oranges, Cal. | $2.75@3.50 |
| Apricots, 4-basket crate | $2.00@2.25 | Bananas, bun. | $1.00@1.75 |
| Cherries, bl'k, good | $1.25 | Watermelons, car | $120.00@150.00 |
| | | Gems, Miss., ½ bu | 40@75c |

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

### Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Flour—Receipts, 18,460 brls; exports, 2,225 brls. Neglected and generally 5@10c lower. Winter straights, $3.50@3.60; Minnesota patent, $3.95@4.10; winter extras, $2.00@3.00; Minnesota bakers', $3.10@3.25. Rye flour dull. Cornmeal steady. Rye steady. Barley steady. Feeding, 43c, c. i. f., Buffalo. Barleymalt steady.

Wheat—Receipts, 229,082 bu; exports, 24,034 bu. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 80¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 78@78¼c elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 81¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 84¼c f. o. b. afloat to arrive. Options opened weak because of lower cables and liquidation, and ruled dull on active local and foreign selling. Later in the day liquidation moderated, and, helped by corn, prices rallied slightly, only to break again at the close under realizing, and were finally easy, ¾@1¼c net decline. July, 79¼@79¾c, closed 79¼c; September, 78 13-16@79¼c, closed 79¼c; December, 80 5-16@81c, closed 80¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 290,500 bu; exports, 94,424 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 40c f. o. b. afloat, 39¼c elevator. Options opened easier with wheat, but subsequently turned strong on a big export trade, which rather surprised the trade. It finally broke under realizing, and closed easy at a partial ¼c net decline; July, 39¼@39¾c, closed 39¼c; September, 39¾@39¾c, closed 39¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 254,700 bu; exports, 55,785 bu. Spot steady; options quiet.

Hay firm. Hops steady. Hides steady. Leather steady. Wool steady. Coal steady. Beef strong. Cutmeats firm. Pickled shoulders, 50c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Lard steady. Western steamed, $5.25; June, $5.25 nominal. Refined lard quiet. Pork dull. Butter steady. Cheese firm. Eggs steady. Tallow quiet. Cottonseed oil quiet, steady. Petroleum steady. Rosin quiet. Turpentine barely steady, 38¼@39c. Rice steady. Molasses firm.

The metal market started the week with transactions on conservative lines and prices exceedingly steady. Copper and tin displayed a fair degree of strength during the day, but other departments were neglected and in some instances dull. News from all points contained nothing of an interesting nature. At the close the exchange quoted lake copper nominal and unchanged, with lake copper steady, with $18.00 bid and $18.50 asked; tin steady, with $26.00 bid and $26.15 asked; lead quiet, with $4.50 asked; spelter, $4.65 bid, $4.75 asked; weak and nominal at $6.25. The brokers' price for lead is $4.25 and for copper $18.00.

Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged, to 5 points lower. Aside from the active switching of July to late months, trading was narrow and uninteresting. Closed steady, 5 points net decline; closed steady, 5 points net lower. Sales, 26,750 bags, including: July, 4.45c; September, 4.50c; October, 4.55c; November, 4.60c; December, 5.25@5.30c; March, 5.40@5.45c; May, 5.50c. Spot coffee—Rio dull and easy; mild quiet and steady. Sugar—Raw steadier in tone. Refined sugar steady.

Butter—Receipts, 16,637 packages; steady; Western creamery, 15½@18½c; factory, 12@14c. Cheese—Receipts, 12,523 packages. Eggs—Receipts, 12,102 packages; steady; Western, 14½@15c; Southern, 9@11c.

California dried fruits—Quiet and steady; evaporated apples, common to prime, 3@4c; choice, 4½@5c; fancy, 5½@6c. Prunes, 3½@6½c. Apricots, royal, 7½c; Moor Park, 14@18c. Peaches, peeled, 10@13c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 26.—Wheat opened the last week in June with a decline and realisation of the lowest prices of the season. The prices a fter noon, and a 2c advance was realized on September, but in the last hour selling started again and closed easy. Closed easy. No. 1 hard, cash, 74c; July, 65¾c; September, 67c; cash, No. 2 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 70¼@71¼c; to arrive, 70¼@71c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@68¾c; to arrive, 68@68¾c. Flour—First patents, $3.80@3.90; second patents, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $2.75@2.85. Bran—In bulk, $10.50@10.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26.—Close—Wheat—July, 65¾c; September, 67c; cash, No. 2 hard, 68c; No. 3, 66@67¼c; No. 3 red, 67c; No. 2 red, 68½c. Corn—July, 31½c; September, 31¼c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 32½@33c; No. 2 white, 33½@34c; No. 3, 33c; No. 2, 33c. Oats—July, 24c; cash, No. 2 white, 27½@28c. Hay—Choice timothy, $8.50@9.00; choice prairie, $7.50@8.00. Butter—Creamery, 16½@18c; dairy, 14c. Eggs—Fresh, 10c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 73c; July, 73¼c; September, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼c; No. 3 spring, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c. Oats—No. 3 hard, 26½@27¼c. Rye—58½c. Barley—37c. Flax—$1.00; September, $1.00. Receipts—Wheat, 72,185 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 165,630 bu.

TOLEDO, O., June 26.—Wheat—Lower weak; No. 2, cash, 74½c; July, 65c bid; September, 70½c bid. Corn—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 25½c. Rye—Dull, steady; No. 2, 50c bid. Clover seed—Dull, lower; prime, cash, new, $4.00; October, $4.03. Oil—Unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., June 26.—Corn—Easy; No. 3, 32c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 26@26½c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

### IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

### Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Grain—Wheat—No. 2 red Western winter, dull, 6s; No. 1 red Northern, Du'uth, dull, 6s 2d. Futures steady; July, 5s 9¾d; September, 5s 11¼d; December, 7s 8d. Corn—Spot quiet; futures steady; July, 3s 4½d; September, 3s 5½d.

Provisions—Bacon—Cumberland cut, easy, 30s; long clear middles, light, easy, 29s; shoulders, square, easy, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, dull, 26s, 3d.

Cotton—Fair demand; prices lower; American middling, fair, 3¾d; good middling, 3 17-32d; middling, 3 5-16d; low middling, 3¼d; good ordinary, 2 15-16d; ordinary, 2¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 9,700 bales American. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 4,800 American. Futures opened easy with a good demand and closed steady; American middling, l. m. c., June-July, 3 3-32@3 1-16d; July-August, 3 3-32@3 1-16d; August-September, 3 15-64@3 16-64d; value; September-October, 3 14-64@3 15-64d; sellers; October-November, 3 13-64d; November-December, 3 13-64d; December, December-January, 3 12-64@3 13-64d; buyers; January-February, 3 13-64d; sellers; February-March, 3 13-64@3 14-64d; buyers; March-April, 3 14-64@3 15-64d; sellers; April-May, 3 15-64d, buyers.

### New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Live poultry—Spring chickens, per lb, 15@22c; fowls, 12½c; roosters, 8c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 30@70c; geese, 50c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@30c. Dressed turkeys, average grades, hens or toms, 10c; broilers, Philadelphia, large, 30@32c; do small and medium, 20@25c; do Pennsylvania, mixed weights, 20@25c; do Western, dry picked, 3 lbs or over to pair, 20@23c; do scalded, 3 lbs or over a pair, 18@20c; do Western, dry picked or scalded, 2 or 2½ lbs, 15@16c; do dry picked or scalded, under 2 lbs, 13@14c. Fowls—State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 11¼@12c; do Western, dry picked, prime, 11½c; do Southern, scalded, prime, 11@11½c; do, heavy, 11c; old cocks, Western, 6½@7c. Ducks—Long Island, spring, prime, lb, 14c; do Eastern, spring, 14c; do Western, 14@15c; Western old, 8@9c. Geese—Western, old, 4@6c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.25@2.50; do small and dark, $1.50@1.75.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Dry goods—The best feature of the market today has been the good demand for brown sailings for export, buyers for both China and Africa operating at full prices. Print cloths idle. Odd new goods slow and barely steady. Prints are quiet now, but large business secured up to date. Prices firm. Bleached cottons inactive but steady. Coarse colored cottons dull and barely steady. Business in gingham has been light, but prices are firm. White goods also firm, but business restricted a good deal as demand comes forward in a firm market. Dress goods are quiet but generally steady.

### Oil and Oil Certificates.

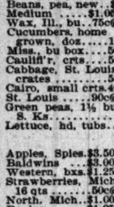
OIL CITY, Pa., June 26.—Credit balances, $1.13; certificates, no bids. Shipments, 250, 24th, and 20th, 171,224; average, 74,508; runs, 204, 24th, 226, 20th, 199,357; average, 80,643.

# WHEAT IS AGAIN WEAK.

### HEAVY RECEIPTS OF ALL KINDS OF GRAIN DISCOURAGE HOLDERS.

### Shadow of July Liquidation Is Over the Market—Visible Supply of Wheat Increases Nearly a Million Bushels—Entire Cable List Is Lower—Sharp Rally the Feature in Corn—Extensive Cash Sales Are Announced—Strike Rumors Unsettle Provisions.

Between heavy receipts everywhere and a pressure of July liquidation the tone of the wheat market during the greater part of the session yesterday was easy. The two Northwestern markets had 981 cars, against 89 a year ago, and local receipts were 135 cars, against 6 the same day last year. There is no immediate prospect of a falling off in the spring wheat movement, but heavy receipts are by no means peculiar to spring wheat markets. Kahsas City had 300 cars, against 26 the same day last year, and Toledo and Detroit both reported supplies of wheat coming from unexpected sources. Primary receipts in the aggregate were 1,222,000 bu, against 160,000 bu the same day last year. In comparison with such receipts clearances of 376,000 bu appear insignificant. The visible supply increase of 916,000 bu was nearly as large as anticipated, and compares with a decrease twice as great the same week last year. The local stock increased 20,000 bu. The statistics relating to foreign markets were rather more favorable to holders. The English visible decreased 182,000 bu, the quantity on passage decreased 320,000 bu, and world's shipments were considerably less than for the previous week. The entire cable list was lower at the close. Antwerp was off 12½ centimes, Paris 5 centimes, and Buda-Pest and Berlin were both quoted fractionally lower according to private advices. Liverpool closed with spot wheat unchanged to 1d lower, and with futures off ½d to ⅝d. The local feeling early was decidedly heavy. July wheat sold down to 72c, and September to 73¾c. The July discount showed a tendency to widen.




Sept. Wheat Range.

### Heavy Commission House Selling.

The showy commission house selling was by Counselman & Day. The receipt of a car of new crop wheat and the announcement of a small failure were minor considerations in line with the early tendency to lower prices. The rally late in the day was helped by the action of corn, but prices did not hold. The seaboard reported 40 loads of wheat taken, but the demand here was rather slow.

The corn market developed a great show of strength yesterday in face of a number of adverse considerations. Local receipts were away over the injunction estimate of 1,200 cars, with 1,200 expected for today. The selling was led by Counselman, Barrett-Farnum, Pringle, and some of the wheat specialists. The bull party represented by Patten and Bartlett-Frazier not only refused to sell, but was a moderate buyer. At the decline to 39¾c for July and 39¼c for September the oversold condition of the market developed, and a quick rally of ⅝@¾c resulted. Export and shipping sales of 750,000 bu were reported, and vessel room taken for nearly this quantity. This cash business was the real consideration on which the advance was made. Prices did not hold, and closing figures were only a trifle away from the last prices of Saturday. July and September for the close on Saturday were the same price, one bid and the other asked, but at the close yesterday there was a premium of ¼c on September. The seaboard confirmed 112 loads taken for export. One of the statistical surprises of the day was in the local stock of corn. Instead of decreasing it increased 686,000 bu. The visible supply increased 549,000 bu. World shipments were about the same as the previous week, and the corresponding week last year.

### Provision Trade Is Unsettled.

The provision market is kept unsettled by the rumors of trouble at the yards. Packers were disposed to buy July product moderately. The volume of business was light, with fluctuations narrow. Shipments of product were liberal. Liverpool was lower in bacon, but up 6d on hams. Western markets had the same hog receipts as a year ago.

A steady tone ran through oats, with prices generally a shade better than on Saturday. July was still a favorite delivery with buyers. Light local stocks was the principal factor to the bullish sentiment which gen erally prevailed. These are now only 858,000 bu, a decrease of 70,000 bu. The visible showed a decrease from 754,000 bu last week to 1,344,000 this week. Clearances were reported at about 160,000 bu. Local receipts were 283,700 bu, as compared with 213,700 bu on the corresponding day last year. Shipments were 125,500 bu, against 173,200. Rye was rather more active, but inclined to be easier. July sold at 60c and September from 61½c to 62c. No. 2 cash rye was quoted 61c nominal, with sales of No. 3 at 58c. Steady conditions prevailed in barley, mixing selling at 38c through billed and at 39c local. Malting was nominally 30@42c.

A sale of October timothy was made at $2.62½. Nothing was reported in clover-seed, a nominal market being $6.65 for contract and $7.75 October. There was an excellent demand for cash and July flaxseed, but other deliveries were a little neglected and lower. No. 1 Northwestern ranged from $1.05½ to $1.06, closing at the outside. July sold from $1.03 to $1.04, closing at $1.03¼. September ranged from 94@94¾c, closing 94¾c, and October from 93¼@94c, closing 93¼c. There were 9 cars here, 7 at Minneapolis, and 19 at Duluth.

### Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Demand slow and prices easy. Winter wheat patents quotably, $3.65@3.75; straights, $3.35@3.50; spring wheat patents, $4.35; hard patents, $3.70@3.80; straights, $3.10@3.30; soft patents, $3.40@3.50; soft bakers' exports, bags, $2.30@2.45; winter rye, brls, $3.00@3.10; dark, $2.85@2.95.

BRAN—Steady and in fair demand, sales on track at $11.00, free on board at $12.00, and through billed at $10.62½.

WINTER WHEAT—In good demand, but generally easier. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 73¾c; No. 3 red, 71½c; No. 4 red, 67¼c; No. 4 hard, 67c. On track: No. 3 hard, 70c; No. 2, 71c. Free on board: No. 4 red, 64@65c; No. 3 red, 71c; No. 2 white, 72½c. Mixed wheat, f. o. b., No. 2, 71¾c. Colorado wheat, f. o. b., No. 2, 71c.

SPRING WHEAT—Fairly active but lower in the futures. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 70@71¾c. On track: No. 3, 70½@72c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c. Free on board: No. 4, 60@69¾c; No. 3, 67¼@71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73@74c; No. 4 white, 65c.

CORN—Freely offered, demand fair, and prices easier. Sales, in store and to go: No. 2, 34@34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 white, 34¾@34¾c; No. 3, 33¾@34c; No. 3 white, 33½@34½c; No. 3 yellow, 33¾@34½c; No. 4, 32@32¾c; no grade, 28@30c. On track and afloat: No grade, 29@32c; No. 4, 30½@33c; No. 3 yellow, 34¾@34½c; No. 2 yellow, 35c; No. 2 white, 35¼@35½c; ears, 30½c. Billed through: No. 4, 30@32c; No. 3, 32¼@33c; No. 3 yellow, 32½@33¼c; No. 2 yellow, 33@33¾c; No. 3 white, 32¼@32¾c; No. 2 white, 32¾@33½c.

OATS—In fair demand, heavily offered, and ¼@½c lower. Sales, in store and to go: No. 4 white, 27¼@28c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 3 white, 28c; No. 2, 29c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 25¼@26c; No. 4 white, 26¾@28½c; No. 3, 26@27c; No. 3 white, 27¼@29½c; No. 2, 26¾@26½c; No. 2 white, 29¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 25@25½c; No. 4 white, 26@27¼c; No. 3, 25@26c; No. 3 white, 27@28c; No. 2, 25¾@26c; new No. 3 white to arrive in August, 21¾c.

PROVISIONS—Generally quiet at a shade easier prices. Cash lots mess pork, $8.10@8.15 for regular and $7.50@7.60 for old. $4.97½@5.00 for choice, and $4.92½@4.95 for old. Short ribs, $4.50@4.80, according to weight.

HAY—Dull and easier. Receipts, 846 tons; shipments, 48 tons. Track sales included: Choice timothy, $11.75@12.00; No. 1 timothy, $10.50@11.00; not graded timothy, $9.50@10.50; choice prairie, Kansas [one car new], $10.00@10.50; No. 1 prairie, Kansas, $9.00@9.50; Indiana, $7.50; No. 3 prairie, $6.50; No. 4 prairie, $6.00; not graded prairie, new Indiana, $6.00@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Steady at 82½@85c for pork barrels, and $1.05@1.07½ for lard tierces.

### Trade Gossip o' Change.

The Pope-Eckhardt company received a car of new winter wheat yesterday from Caney, Kas., the first of the season. It graded No. 3 red, weighed 59 lbs, and sold at 71¾c to go to store.

Flaxseed Inspector Stevens announces that after July 1 all cars of flaxseed received will be estimated as containing 625 bu, instead of 580 bu as heretofore. This will be the basis of the crop report of 1898.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 145 cars; corn, 1,200 cars; oats, 365 cars; hogs, 23,000.

| WHEAT. | Closed Saturday. | High. | Low. | Closed yesterday. | Closed June 27, 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 72¾-¾ | 72¾ | 72 | 72¾-¾ | 67¼ |
| Sept. | 74¼-¾ | 74¾-¾ | 73¾ | 74-¾ | 67¼ |
| Dec. | 76 | 76 | 75¼ | 75¾-¾ | 67¾-¾ |
| CORN. | | | | | |
| July | 34-¾ | 34¾ | 33¾ | 34 | 31¼ |
| Sept. | 34½ | 34¾ | 33¾ | 34½ | 32¼ |
| Dec. | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¼ | 33¾ | 32¾ |
| OATS. | | | | | |
| July | 24½ | 25 | 24½ | 24¾ | 21¾ |
| Sept. | 21¾-½ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾-¾ | 20 |
| May | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾-¾ | 22¾ |
| MESS PORK. | | | | | |
| July | 8.15 | 8.12½-15 | 8.07½ | 8.12½-15 | 9.52½ |
| Sept | 8.35 | 8.32½ | 8.27½-30 | 8.32½ | 9.67½ |
| LARD. | | | | | |
| July | 5.02½ | 5.03 | 4.97½-5 | 5.00 | 5.53 |
| Sept. | 5.15 | 5.15 | 5.10-12½ | 5.12½-15 | 5.62 |
| SHORT RIBS—SIDES. | | | | | |
| July | 4.70 | 4.70 | 4.67½ | 4.70 | 5.37½ |
| Sept. | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.82½ | 4.82½-5 | 5.45 |

GRAIN INSPECTION.

| | No. 2 and better. | No. 3. | Low grades. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winter wheat | 5 | 14 | 6 | 25 |
| Spring wheat | 44 | 70 | 7 | 130 |
| Corn | 400 | 916 | 360 | 1,691 |
| Oats | 40 | 285 | 100 | 1,778 |
| Rye | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Barley | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 |
| Totals | 500 | 1,254 | 480 | 2,234 |

Inspected out: 93,515 bu Northern spring wheat, 298,257 bu corn, 32,162 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

| | June 24, 1899. | June 17, 1899. | June 10, 1899. | June 25, 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 28,843,000 | 27,927,000 | 27,601,000 | 17,225,000 |
| Corn | 13,105,000 | 12,601,000 | 13,236,000 | 22,424,000 |
| Oats | 7,907,000 | 7,293,000 | 8,005,000 | 7,998,000 |
| Rye | 863,000 | 810,000 | 892,000 | 1,017,000 |
| Barley | 1,303,000 | 1,339,000 | 1,264,000 | 366,000 |

Following are the changes as compared with the previous week:

| | Increase, bu. | Decrease, bu. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 920,000 | |
| Corn | 504,000 | |
| Oats | | 1,344,000 |
| Rye | 46,000 | |
| Barley | | 66,000 |

The following are the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

| | June 24, 1899. | June 17, 1899. | June 10, 1899. | June 25, 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 5,191,000 | 5,171,000 | 4,732,000 | 795,000 |
| Corn | 5,274,000 | 4,588,000 | 5,302,000 | 8,386,000 |
| Oats | 858,000 | 908,000 | 1,214,000 | 561,000 |
| Rye | 325,000 | 332,000 | 330,000 | 286,000 |
|

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

OFFICE MAN—UNDER 24 YEARS; A VERY neat writer; opportunity for advancement if steady. Address C 915, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—NOT OVER 18 YEARS, IN OF-fice; must be good penman and accurate at figures; references required. JOHN W. MASURY & SON, 151 Michigan-av.

### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—TO SELL WINDOW SIGNS AND stencil dies; paper; all stores. CUPLES, 268 Clark, Chicago.

SALESMAN—A YOUNG AND ENERGETIC traveling salesman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the wrapping paper trade throughout the U. S. No application considered from any one not in this line. Address MULHENS & KROPFF, 29 and 31 White-st., N. Y., U. S. Axwis for 4711 Cologne.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS; WHO CAN SHOW recent record of earning from $2,000 to $4,000 per year; must have travel for home handling high grade goods; must be good appearance and address; state age, experience, and lines handled. Address C 920, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, FOR JOBBERS OF plated silverware, holiday goods, etc.; permanent position for man with established trade; salary $100 per month and expenses; communications confidential. Address, with particulars, B 665, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A GOOD JOB PRINTING PRESS and printers' supplies salesman to apply, giving references, experience, and stating salary required. GOLDING & CO., 18 W. Jackson-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN—TO CALL ON THE WHOLESALE grocery trade, hotels, and restaurants; must be a man; state your qualifications and address B 668, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GOOD MAN, WITH FIRST-CLASS trade, to take a good line of boys' and children's clothing through Illinois and Indiana. M. SWARTZ & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—GROCERY, A1, TO TRAVEL OUT of Chicago; good house; commission. REYNOLDS, 90 & 91 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—OF GOOD ADDRESS; SALARY and commission; must be able to approach cultivated people; thorough instructions given and new goods added by expert salesmen. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society (Eldridge), 21 to 31 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY COUNTY, BY WHOLE-sale grocery house, to sell teas, coffees, and aromatic spices to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 Quincy-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN — IN EVERY TOWN; HAWK'S gasoline vapor lamp. 69 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SOLICITors of good address to travel; expenses advanced. Room 616 United States Express Bldg.

### Boys.

BOY—IN OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE office; salary $4 per week. Address C 919, Tribune office.

BOY—17; EXP. MAIL ORDER PACKER; $4. Address C 917, Tribune office.

### Trades.

ENGINEER—TO RUN SMALL EXCURSION steamer; all summer resort. RICHARDSON, 516 Wabash.

PLANER MEN AND SAWYERS FOR STONE mill, Bloomington, Indiana; steady employment. Apply 1200 Manhattan Bldg.

### Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—AGE 28 ..... $15
Stenographer, expert, Remington ..... 20
Shipping clerk, exp. in pumps ..... 12
Boy, age 16, for office and errands ..... 3
King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

### Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, EXPERT Remington operator; for accountant's office; must be well educated; Englishman preferred; salary $20; good chance for the right man. Address C 909, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—A MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN the cooking of photographic papers by hand and machinery; good wages and steady work for one who is reliable and competent. Address, giving experience and reference, C 942, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND ADVERTISING MAN—FIRST-CLASS, THAT has had experience on dailies of city. Address C 904, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, EXPERT; Remington operator; for accountant's office; must be well educated; Englishman preferred; salary $20; good chance for the right man. Address C 909, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED in the cooking of photographic papers by hand and machinery; good wages and steady work for one who is reliable and competent. Address, giving experience and reference, C 942, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER; MUST be capable of taking charge of office; state salary expected. Address C 926

## ODD DEATH OF B. DOLAN.

**BICYCLE DRIVES A SICKLE IN THE OLD GARDENER'S THIGH.**

**Josiah H. Fahrney and Gertrude Horenski, Riding a Tandem, Collide with Him at Jackson Boulevard and Wood Street—Grass Cutter Tied to Handle of Lawn Mower Is Hit by the Wheel and Severs the Owner's Femoral Artery.**

While taking home a lawn mower with a sickle tied to the handle of the machine Bernard Dolan, a gardener, 929 West Madison street, was run down by a tandem bicycle on Jackson boulevard yesterday afternoon. The sickle was forced into his right thigh on the inner side and cut the femoral artery. From this wound Mr. Dolan bled to death in less than two hours after the accident.

Those mounted on the tandem were Josiah H. Fahrney, 1074 Warren avenue, and Miss Genevieve Horenski, 674 West Fourteenth place, who was steering the wheel. Fahrney and Miss Horenski were placed under arrest and taken to the Lake Street Police Station, where they were released three hours afterwards by the intervention of Coroner Berz, who assumed the responsibility for their appearance.

The accident, which took place at 4 o'clock near the crossing of Jackson boulevard and Wood street, threw into a panic the crowd of bicyclists and pedestrians which thronged the boulevard at the time. The collision was the work of an instant and wholly unforeseen by all who witnessed it—the tandem speeding eastward on the smooth asphalt, the old gardener with his mower and tools turning the corner of Wood street, and one sharp cry of horror and warning from the girl on the front of the wheel, who was powerless to check the pace and steer clear of the obstacle.

In the mix-up the cyclists came off without a scratch. The old man was not even thrown from his position against the handle of the mower. It was the sickle which he had tied on in front of him which received the full force of the impact, sending its sharp steel blade into his thigh.

In an instant all was panic and confusion. Fahrney rushed for a doctor. Householders who were sitting in their doorsteps hastened to proffer aid and tried to stanch the flow of blood from the wound.

It was some time before a doctor could be procured. It was then decided that the wound would be fatal and the man was taken to the County Hospital, where he died.

Dolan was 45 years of age and left a widow. For ten years he had been gardener and general utility man to many of the residents of Jackson boulevard and vicinity. His personality was well known to scores of people who witnessed the accident and who often had seen him pushing his lawnmower along the streets as he went from place to place to his work. It is said the man always chose the street and never was known to use the sidewalk.

Witnesses of the afternoon occurrence say Dolan was on the wrong side of the street. He was turning on the left side of the boulevard from Wood going west. The tandem was on the point of crossing Wood street, going in the direction of the city.

Miss Horenski, who prides herself on her skill in cycling, is almost prostrate with grief at the fatal ending to her afternoon ride. Clad in a fashionable tailor-made bicycle costume she is a familiar figure on the West Side boulevards. She and Mr. Fahrney often ride together on the tandem of an afternoon.

"My father and mother did not know I was going out riding this afternoon," she explained to Lieutenant O'Hara at the Lake Street Station. "I hardly know what to do."

Friends of Mr. Fahrney on the West Side were active in obtaining his release and that of Miss Horenski. The two were held and booked for assault, and at 6 o'clock the news of Dolan's death was brought to them. Two hours later Coroner Berz appeared and the case was taken out of the hands of the police. The inquest will be held this morning. All witnesses asked about the accident concerned in the case agree in attaching no blame to Mr. Fahrney and Miss Horenski. The accident, they say, was unavoidable.

Mr. Fahrney is of the medicinal firm of Peter M. Fahrney & Sons company.

## 'PHONE LEAGUES IN COUNTRY.

**Delegates of Independent Lines May Arrange Long Distance Combine in Chicago Today.**

The forming of an independent long distance telephone agreement between the independent companies will be the principal business at the meeting of the Independent Telephone association at the Auditorium Hotel this morning. The companies in the new agreement are to coöperate with the joint State systems of the United States Telephone company in Ohio, the New State Telephone company in Michigan, and the New Long Distance Telephone company in Indiana. In Illinois there are 148 independent telephone systems operated in as many cities and towns, and forty-eight new plants are being installed. Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana towns are operating both a State and interstate system of long distance telephone service, and the plan is to take in the independent systems in Illinois. All the independent companies operate with the switchboard and "hello girl" and have no connection with the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which is preparing to operate an automatic system in Chicago.

Delegates to the convention began to come in yesterday, and it is expected that over 450 will be on hand this morning from every State. There are 2,300 independent telephone systems in the country and 500 more towns are setting up plants. President James M. Thomas kept open house at the Annex and the delegates reported there. All appeared to be in harmony with the objects of the association.

"We already have a franchise in Chicago," said President Thomas, "and it will be but a matter of time until we are well established here, with toll lines connecting with a trunk system in the East. Fifteen States are already organized with State companies. The President of the new long distance company to be organized will undoubtedly be a Chicago man."

## WRIGHT'S FIRST WIFE FOUND.

**Resides at 2743 North Hermitage Avenue, Chicago—Married at Cathedral of the Holy Name.**

Pittsburg, Pa., June 26.—[Special.]—The first wife of William J. Wright, the late Pittsburg brewer, has been located in Chicago at 2743 North Hermitage avenue, Ravenswood. She has met the widow of the wealthy saloonkeeper and brewer and the one acknowledged as the rightful wife of Wright or Moran, as his name undoubtedly was. Mrs. Moran has one daughter, Leonora, or "Dollie," as she is better known, who lives with her mother and is a school teacher. Four years ago Dollie met with an accident and was crippled for three years. Mrs. Moran No. 1 says she is coming to Pittsburg to claim her rights as heir to the $500,000 estate of Wright. She says Detective Hanley of Chicago once saw Wright in Pittsburg and recognized him as the man to whom she was married by Father Flannigan of the Cathedral of the Holy Name in Chicago, where the ceremony took place as the records there show.

Mrs. Moran says the first she knew of Moran's death was when J. J. Philburn of Omaha told her that Dolly had been left $15,000 worth of a Pittsburg brewing company stock. Mrs. Moran is indignant at the claims made by Mrs. John F. Cook of Chicago to being the first wife of Wright, or Moran. Mrs. Cook was divorced from William H. Wright in 1878, and Moran did not assume the name of Wright until he came to Pittsburg, it is said.

## BIDS ON LINCOLN MONUMENT.

**Committee Examines Proposals for Remodeling the Memorial Shaft, but Makes No Award.**

Springfield, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The State officers composing the committee to let the contract for remodeling the Lincoln monument met this afternoon and opened the bids. The contract was not let this afternoon, but it is said the bid of Colonel Culver, representing the Culver Stone company of Springfield, is the lowest and that the contract will be let to him. The legislative appropriation is $100,000.

## NEW CASE OF SMALLPOX FOUND

**Six-Year-Old Hillis Lindburg Is Removed to the Isolation Hospital—Scarlet Fever Waning.**

The Health department was notified yesterday of the illness of 6-year-old Hillis Lindburg, 3814 Indiana avenue. Dr. Spalding, who diagnosed the case, pronounced it smallpox, and the boy was at once removed to the Isolation Hospital. After the removal of the child Dr. Spalding at once vaccinated all the occupants of the building, which is a five-story apartment-house, tenanted by nearly 100 persons. Later the building was fumigated.

The boy came to Chicago two weeks ago with his father and was visiting in the family of C. T. Capp. Mr. Lindburg returned to his home in Stromberg, Neb., several days ago, leaving the boy behind. The child complained of feeling ill on Saturady, and when a slight rash began to show itself the Health department was notified. Dr. Spalding said last night that the disease had not progressed far enough to be communicated to the other occupants of the building, but that the tenants had been vaccinated as a precautionary measure.

It was the opinion of Dr. Spalding that the child had contracted the disease on the train while on his way to Chicago.

**No Fear of Smallpox.**

The prompt action of the County Hospital authorities in treating the case of George Mitchell, who was found to be suffering from smallpox, will prevent a spread of the disease in that institution, it is believed. Dr. Spalding says no further danger of infection is feared. The patients of the ward in which Mitchell was found were vaccinated and the ward thoroughly fumigated. Mitchell is recovering at the isolation hospital. His case was mild.

Dr. Spalding received a letter from Vice President Kinsey of the Valparaiso Normal School stating that all proper precautions were being taken in that city for the prevention of further spread of the disease.

Dr. Spalding says there will be no danger, he believes, in the college receiving students next fall, as the buildings can be placed in perfectly sanitary condition, and the college authorities have taken every precaution to make them so. It may be necessary to burn one of the buildings, but this is not probable.

**Scarlet Fever Waning.**

Since the warm weather set in the number of scarlet fever cases in Chicago has diminished materially. Maywood has had twenty cases of scarlet fever since June 1, four of which have proved fatal, and the villagers fear an epidemic, but the Health department officials say the lack of knowledge of parents of how to prevent the spread of contagion is principally responsible for the prevalence of the disease. Dr. Spalding, Chief Medical Inspector of the Health department, says there is no fear of a smallpox epidemic. Fewer deaths from all causes were recorded in Chicago last week than during any previous week of the year.

Maywood officials have complained that the Chicago Health department has made no effort to establish a quarantine in the village, but the city officials say no complaints from the suburb have reached them.

Health Commissioner Reynolds was not in his office yesterday morning, but one of his assistants said: "No reports have been received from Maywood or they would have been investigated. The number of scarlet fever cases is growing less each day."

## URGING CALHOUN IN COUNTRY.

**Friends Are Trying to Encourage His Gubernatorial Boom Throughout the State.**

W. J. Calhoun's candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination is being pushed throughout the State. His Chicago friends have started a bureau and are writing letters to men in various counties to take hold of the campaign and work up an organization. While no understanding has been reached that the leaders in Cook County who oppose Governor Tanner's renomination will support Mr. Calhoun they are favorably discussing his candidacy. In the event he develops strength in the State it is believed he will have no difficulty in getting a large Cook County following.

From the present outlook it is expected the Cook County delegation will be divided. So long as Tanner is in the race he will have the backing of Congressman Lorimer, and party leaders admit this means 150 votes in the convention. They say Lorimer will control twelve or thirteen wards and two or three country towns. The balance of the city and county are said to be opposed to the Governor. But the anti-Tanner men admit a combination must be made with the anti-Tanner forces in every county to defeat him.

James Pease has been giving much time to an investigation of the situation and he says the anti-Tanner sentiment is strong enough to control if it can be organized. The machine politicians insist a better fight can be made with a country than a city candidate. In this respect Mr. Calhoun stands a good show of being the choice. One thing held up against his availability is the claim that because of Congressman Cannon's opposition he may have difficulty in carrying Vermilion, his home county.

Whether Archbishop Feehan has refused his consent to Father George Heldmann's running for Congress is not known, but the report was circulated yesterday that Father Heldmann would not be a candidate. It was said that political workers in the Second District were protesting against him on the ground that he is not partisan enough to suit them.

## MEIER SUSPECTS QUIT GOTHAM.

**Smith and Brock Believed to Have Gone to Central America—Detectives Still After Them.**

Matt Smith and Sigmund Brock, the alleged murderers of Martin Meier, are thought to be well on their way to Central America or some other southern country where the hand of the law is not liable to reach them. Last night Chief of Police Kipley received the following telegram from Detective M. J. Mullen, who, with Detective Phelps, is searching for the sailors:

Hoboken, N. J., June 26.—Money received; located parties. They may have left for Central America. Letter will follow. M. J. MULLEN.

Mullen and Phelps traced the supposed murderers from Michigan to New York, where the trail was partly lost. Chief Kipley says his men will follow and bring the fugitives back for trial, no matter where they have gone.

Steve Malone, who furnished the information against the suspects, is considered to be reliable.

Chief of Police Kipley yesterday issued 3,000 circulars describing the appearance of the two supposed murderers and offering a reward of $1,000 for their apprehension.

## JESSIE PORTER NEAR TO DEATH.

**Palmer House Chambermaid Shot by W. Q. Preuitt Has but a Few Hours to Live.**

Deputy Coroner Elbe yesterday called a jury to determine the cause of the death of William Q. Preuitt, who shot himself in the head in the rear entrance of the Palmer House Sunday night, after firing a bullet close to the heart of his whilom sweetheart, Jessie Porter, a chambermaid in the hotel. The sitting was continued until July 6, to await the outcome of the young woman's injury. It was said at St. Luke's Hospital at midnight that Miss Porter could live but a few hours.

**OBITUARY.**

MRS. ELLA D. REED, Chicago, will be buried at Richmond, Ind., this afternoon. She was the wife of Daniel G. Reed, President of the American Tinplate company, and died at the Hotel Metropole on Sunday afternoon of apoplexy, at the age of 35 years. Mr. and Mrs. Reed had lived at the Hotel Metropole since they came to Chicago, two years ago, from Richmond. Mrs. Reed left also a daughter 12 years old.

PETER LENERT, a teacher in St. Peter's parochial school, Polk and Clark streets, died yesterday at his house, 3653 Indiana avenue. Mr. Lenert came to Chicago in 1864, having previously taught in Roman Catholic schools in Cincinnati and Dayton, O. He is survived by a widow and four sons, the Rev. J. Lenert, a missionary in Texas, and Joseph, Frank, and Henry Lenert. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

MRS. ELIZA MANLY, widow of Joshua Manly, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Sawyer, 404 Jackson boulevard, yesterday afternoon. She had been an invalid for twenty-five years. Mrs. Manly came to Chicago with her husband in 1864 from Canada, and had resided here ever since. The interment will be at Rosehill.

## MANY PASTORS ARE LEFT

**MINISTERS' LAKE EXCURSION IS SWAMPED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

**Clergymen and Families Plan to Go to Milwaukee on the Whaleback, but Students, Big and Little, Fill the Boat—Bishop Merrill and Dr. Henson Among Those Crowded Out—Those Who Go Stay on Boat at Wisconsin Port to Keep Their Seats.**

The ministers' excursion to Milwaukee yesterday on the whaleback encountered an exodus of school children, and the pastors and their families, outnumbered ten to one, came out second best. Bishop Merrill, Dr. Henson, and two-score fellow-pastors stood on the dock when the gang-plank was pulled aboard and saw the steamer go down the river with ten cheering children for each spot they had counted on occupying. Those who won a foothold on the decks were happy when the boat once more tied up at its Chicago dock at 10 p. m. They had passed a novel and exciting, but not altogether enjoyable, day.

The Goodrich line, in opening the excursion season to Milwaukee, extended invitations to the ministers to make the trip yesterday. At the same time a special rate was put in force to all the public school teachers and children in Chicago. The latter were as anxious, apparently, to take a lake trip as were the pastors and were far more prompt in reaching the dock. The result was that long before the ministers and their families were ready to leave their homes for the wharf the children were trooping up the gangplank of the Christopher Columbus. Before 8 o'clock a thousand children were on the steamer and others were coming from every direction. The ministerial excursionists who reached the dock before 9:30 succeeded in crowding their way on board, but those who were a little late found themselves crowded out.

**Pastors Left on the Dock.**

At 10 o'clock the purser announced no more passengers would be allowed, as the boat's limit had been reached. There were then 3,800 persons on the whaleback. Of these not more than 150 were members of the ministers' excursion party. On the dock fully 1,200 children and grown persons were standing anxious to make the trip. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham, who was one of the fortunate ones to be on deck, took a position near the pilot-house and waved salutations to acquaintances on the dock. The Rev. A. C. Hirst stood a few feet away on the vessel and seemed pleased that he had not been left.

The ministers' excursion was participated in by Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian clergymen and their families. All told they numbered 150, but those that made the trip were no more numerous than those who spent the day on land.

The crowd on the Columbus was uncomfortably large from the start, and seemed to become more so during the day. Seats were at a premium, and the ministers soon found it necessary to keep a firm hold on their deck chairs if they wanted to sit down during the trip. So soon as any one left his seat a dozen people made a rush for it. Different parties of school children sang songs, ate luncheon at noon, and talked and chattered until the ministers, who had tried to gather in small parties, could hardly hear one another speak at times.

**Crowd Troubles the Speakers.**

It had been planned to discuss the annexation of the Philippine Islands, but because of the crowd the speakers could not be heard at any distance. Dr. A. R. Thain and the Rev. George William Wright spoke in favor of holding the islands.

The whaleback started half an hour late from Chicago, and for some reason fell behind schedule running time, so that Milwaukee was not reached until three-quarters of an hour before the time for returning to Chicago. The fear of losing their seats and standing up kept many from going ashore, so that nearly everybody in the excursion party remained on the boat. The return trip was without incident and made in regular time. So great was the crowd that from the time the Columbus docked until the last of the excursionists had left the wharf was fully an hour.

The excursion was in charge of the following committee: The Rev. J. H. Alling, the Rev. R. E. Manning, the Rev. F. T. Lee, and the Rev. G. W. Wright.

## FEDERAL STEEL WINS POINT.

**Payment of Common Stock Dividend Made Possible by New Jersey Decision.**

Trenton, N. J., June 26.—An order was filed in the court of chancery late this afternoon dismissing the bill of Walter R. Kern and other preferred stockholders of the Federal Steel company, to restrain the payment of the first quarterly dividend on the common stock of the company. The Vice Chancellor also dismissed the temporary restraining order against the payment of the dividend.

The directors of the Federal Steel company have made public a resolution which was passed by the directors, in which a dividend was declared on the common stock. This resolution shows the company has set aside $708,915 for the payment of the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock in October and a like amount for the payment of the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock in January. The resolution says, after setting aside this money for preferred dividends, that "such fund shall be used for the payment of such dividends, and for no other purpose."

The officers of the company intimate that the only people who took the injunction seriously were the directors of the American Steel and Wire company, who are alleged to have used the injunction as a reason for not declaring a dividend upon the common stock of their company.

## TO PAY ASSESSMENT REBATES

**Law Department Decides the $180,000 Needed Can Be Drawn from the General Fund.**

It was given out yesterday that the Special Assessment department was now ready to pay all outstanding rebates for special assessments. The announcement was made after the receipt of an opinion from Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyfe that the $180,000 necessary could be taken from the general fund.

Another bid for the water power rights along the drainage canal was received by the Engineering committee of the Sanitary board. The offer was made informally and received no consideration. The proposal was a letter from the Seymour Park Canal and Power company of Omaha, offering $5 a horse power per annum for a thirty-year period, and agreeing to sell the plant to either the city or the Drainage board after twenty years at a price to be agreed upon by appraisers. The bidder agrees to build the plant at his own expense and develop the full amount of water power at both Lockport and Hickory Creek. The committee did not regard the offer with favor.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys North recommended the ordinance granting the Milwaukee and St. Paul road the privilege to change its motive power from steam to trolley after changing the compensation from a single payment of $5,000 to $5,000 each year. It was also provided that the fare to the Union Station should be no more than on the cars using the Union Loop. W. J. Parsons, representing the company, said if the $5,000 a year compensation was insisted on it would kill the ordinance.

## IN TRAVELING MEN'S FIGHT.

**Anti-Trust League Pledges Drummers Its Aid in Any Legal Move Against the Combines.**

The Illinois Anti-Trust league at a meeting yesterday afternoon at 69 Dearborn street adopted resolutions indorsing the statements of President Dowe of the Commercial Travelers' association. The resolutions set forth that the trusts, "flagrant violators of the law," as the league called them, had discharged 50,000 traveling men and were seeking to supplant the remaining 300,000 with cheap men. The league further pledged the traveling men its sympathy and support in any lawful effort they might make to destroy the trusts. President Martin Van Allen presided at the meeting.

## WILD SCENES IN CONVENTION.

**Delegates at the Democratic Gathering in Louisville Ignore the Chairman—No Nomination Yet.**

Louisville, Ky., June 26.—[Special.]—The Democratic State convention today resolved itself first into a struggle against the police force of Louisville, then into a farce, and finally adjourned at 6:15 o'clock this evening without accomplishing anything.

The exciting developments of the day have served to solidify the Hardin and Stone forces against Goebel. It was the wildest, most vociferous session that has yet been known. Toward the close Goebel tried to force a ballot. The opposition, which had all along refused to vote unless the police were withdrawn from the hall, would not take part, so counties were voted indiscriminately. The second of these farce ballots resulted: Goebel, 320½; Stone, 275, and Hardin, 80.

As soon as the gavel fell at 10:23 John Rhea took the floor, and after sarcastically thanking the Mayor of Louisville (a Goebel advocate) for filling the hall with policemen, moved that they be withdrawn. Ollie James, another of the former combine leaders, seconded the motion. The police are a Goebel faction, and Chairman Redwine replied that he had requested the police to be at the hall to preserve order. He therefore ruled the motion out of order and ordered the call of the counties on the nomination for Governor.

A Hardin leader demanded that an appeal from the chair on the motion to withdraw the police be voted on. Redwine refused to have the vote taken on either the motion or the appeal and ordered the call of counties on the nomination to continue. Clerk Cromwell's voice was drowned by the yells of the maddened delegates.

So began the struggle which lasted all morning, all afternoon, and into the evening. Time after time the chairman ordered the call, and as often the delegates resisted. John B. Thompson, John Rhea, Congressman Charles K. Wheeler, Ollie James, and the other combine leaders stood on chairs and with palm leaf fans serving as batons led the whoops. A supply of tin whistles and horns was brought in and every time the clerk called "the County of Adair" a deafening blast mingled with the hoots, jeers, and cat calls.

"I will wait for a vote for Governor if it takes till doomsday," yelled Redwine.

Emmett Orr, a Hardin delegate, rushed to the stage. Three policemen grabbed him. Orr fought like a tiger and beat them off. "Rescue," cried his friends, and the crowd surged his way. Husky delegates seized Orr and bore him triumphantly from the grasp of the bluecoats.

Redwine, when this row started, concluded that his life was worth more to him than anybody's nomination and fled from the chair to the rear of the stage. Colonel Jack Chinn caught him and brought him back.

In the afternoon Redwine read an extract from the rules of Congress, stating that in case of disorder in the lobby or galleries the police may be ordered to clear them. Two men were thrown out of the gallery and the police started after another on the convention floor. John Thompson and Rhea rushed forward. "Arrest that man and you arrest the whole convention. We will all go to jail," said Rhea. Then he continued: "I defy you to arrest the Democratic party." In the excitement Delegate Hugh, who was in the rear of the hall, arose quickly, got in range of an electric fan, and was struck senseless.

## CADETS WILL CAMP IN A PARK.

**Arrangements for the Reception of the Chicago Boys at Toronto Next Month.**

Toronto, Ont., June 26.—[Special.]—The Chicago cadets will camp in High Park, just West of the city, during their Toronto visit. The cadets are expected to arrive on July 6 and on the 10th will visit Brampton, thirty miles west, as the guests of the Brampton Athletic association. The Niagara Navigation company will give the cadets a free trip to Niagara Falls and the street railways and ferry companies will carry cadets in uniform free during their stay in the city. Many social and other functions are being arranged for their entertainment.

**Smelser Case Is Decided.**

Rushville, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—The suit of the nephews and neices of Jesse W. Smelser against Mrs. Maria Smelser, his widow, for the possession of the Smelser estate, valued at $75,000, was decided by Judge Morris today in favor of Mrs. Smelser. The plaintiffs alleged an antenuptial contract existed between Smelser and his second wife, but at the trial failed to produce the contract.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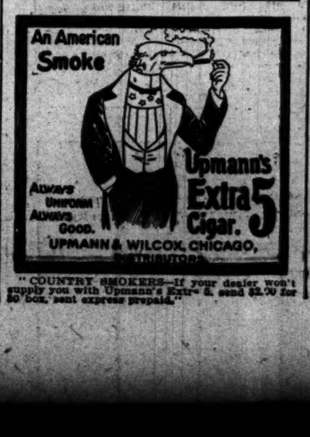


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**Men's $1.50 Negligee Shirts, $1.05.**

THE fourth and last 250 dozen shipment of these Shirts has just arrived and it will not be many days until these are sold; this will mean that in two weeks' time we have sold a thousand dozen Men's Negligee Shirts. These Shirts are made from the same superior grades of madras and cheviot that the high-priced shirt-makers make up in their expensive custom-made Shirts. There are nearly two hundred colorings and patterns to choose from, all with felled seams and laundered, round-cornered, detachable cuffs. Values equal to these Shirts cannot be had elsewhere in Chicago for less than $1.50, and many or most of the men's furnishing stores would charge you more. Remember, there are only a few days more in which you can get these matchless Shirts for ..... **$1.05**

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Dimities, Ginghams, Madras, Cheviots, etc., reduced from 18c, 25c, 30c and 35c for a final clearing to 12½c per yard.

We are bound to close out many thousand yards of choice Wash Dress Goods between now and closing time, 1 o'clock Saturday. The backward spring has left on our hands a much larger supply of choice Wash Dress Goods than we would like to have at the approach of inventory. Instead of going to the trouble of measuring and recording all these goods on the inventory books and closing them out in July at the accustomed reductions, we have decided to make *reductions now sufficiently sensational to close out the whole surplus before next Saturday noon.* The dimities represent a lot that we were tempted into buying in spite of the lateness of the season and the condition of the stock by most unusual price-inducements; while the other fabrics are a clearing-out of our regular stocks. This is an exceptional opportunity for buying the season's desirable fabrics in an almost endless range of colorings and designs at ..... **12½c**

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**Initial opening sale music.**

**Opening sale music.** "Hello, My Baby," 10c. "My Honolulu Queen," 10c. Sousa's new march, "Hands Across the Sea," 15c. "La Coquette," by G. Sauvlet, Holland's court pianist, 15c. The new S. & M. march & 2-step gratis. **10c**

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